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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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COLONEL WHYTE

Writes an Interesting Communi-
cation on the Labor Question.

WHAT MISS HAWAII HAS TO SAY

Colonel Whyte Thinks Minister Da-
mon Should Visit Harvest Fields
of America instead of Italy.

Tacoma Wash., Sept. 18, 1899.

Mr. Editor: Since leaving the Is-
lands last June, I have watched with
the greatest interest the outcome of the
labor question, and, to the American
on the Mainland, the action of the Ha-
waiian authorities in the matter is in-
comprehensible. They have practically
made Miss Hawaii say to her brothers
and sisters of the Union, "Tis true I
joined your family, but it was for what
there was in it. There's no sentiment
about me; I'm out for the dollars. If
you have any money to buy sugar
stocks or to risk in determining what
sections of my domain are best adapted
for coffee, I will be glad to see you;
otherwise, I prefer Chinese, Japanese,
Italians, Portuguese, or most any old
thing." In an editorial of the Adver-
tiser, August 23, is the following:
"This community is substantially, so
far as the dominant class is concerned,
under self-government, and the Execu-
tive, in throwing open the doors to
Asiatic immigration really executes
the will of the people."

Now, Mr. Editor, I do not believe
that the above sentiments are just to
the people of Hawaii. From an eight
months' contact with the various
classes on the various Islands, I feel
thoroughly justified in saying that the
large majority of the citizens of Ha-
waii, native and foreign-born, are de-
cidedly in favor of English-speaking
Protestant laborers and settlers. The
sentiment exhibited by the action of
the authorities is that of a very few,
and, strange to relate, the very few
who have up to the present been most
benefited by the relationship with the
United States.

Suppose, instead of making a grand
tour to Italy for a people who have not
made good American citizens—on the
contrary, have made a record for law-
lessness and left a trail of blood from
Buffalo to New Orleans and from
New York to San Francisco and have
scarcely set foot on Hawaii before they
leave their characteristic, indelible
stain upon fair Moanalua—suppose
that instead of crossing two oceans
and two continents for this class Min-
ister Damon had visited the present
harvest fields of America, as I have.
He would know, as I do, that Hawaii
can get all the laborers she needs,
twice over, within the borders of the
land he now calls his own.

To be sure there are those who say
that the Anglo-Saxon cannot stand the
Hawaiian climate and do manual la-
bor, but there are those who say he
can. Generally speaking, the former
are theorists; the latter, practical men.
In a letter to me, dated Spreckelsville
March 31 last, W. J. Lowrie, former
manager of Ewa, wrote me as follows:
"As for white men standing the climate
and doing the actual work, there is
not, in my mind, the slightest doubt
that they can do so. I can do it my-
self and would rather attempt it to-
day than go back to California and
work the hours and the class of work
I have done on a California ranch."
Mr. John M. Horner of the Island of
Hawaii, whom I found a hale, hearty
old gentleman, 78 years of age, wrote
me as follows: "I have lived twenty
years on these Islands. I have per-
formed hard physical labor, chiefly
farming in New Jersey, Illinois, Cal-
ifornia and Hawaii, and I find the cli-
mate here (Hawaii) compares favor-
ably with the best I have tried for la-
boring in. I have employed Ameri-
cans and Europeans here and in Cal-
ifornia as mechanics and farm la-
borers, and I see no difference as to the
amount of labor they perform a day in
either place and remain equally healthy."

I could quote similar passages from
a score of letters, some of the writers
now wielding the hoe and mattock. I
have quoted from Mr. Lowrie's and
Mr. Horner's letters because of their
long residence and prominent stand-
ing.

I will undertake to send to Hawaii
10,000 of the best of the English-
speaking race within two years at a
cost of less than one-twentieth of the
millions already spent in bringing in
people who never will be intelligent
citizens of the American republic.
Such labor may cost more to begin
with, but will cost less to end with;
and it might need a kindly welcome,
tact, judgment and business methods
to secure.

ALBERT WHYTE.

Cooke-Hill Wedding

OAKLAND, Sept. 23.—Miss Helen
Bell and William Gardner Cooke were
married on Wednesday evening at the
home of the bride's parents, 1349 Alice
street, Oakland. Miss Ethel Whitney
was maid-of-honor. Miss Grace Cooke,
Miss Martha Alexander, Miss Grace
Hampton and Miss Viva Nicholson the
bridesmaids. William Baldwin acted
as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Cooke have
gone to Europe on their wedding trip.

H. HACKFELD ANNIVERSARY TOOK A GUNBOAT

Insurgents Capture the United
States Tincled Urdaneta

WITH COMMANDER AND CREW

Naval Cadet Walborn C. Wood and
Eight Men Have Gone to Consols
Gillmore and His Men.

OLANGAPO REDUCED.

MANILA, Sept. 24, 11:15 a. m.
The United States cruiser
Charleston, the monitor Monte-
rey, the gunboat Concord and
the supply ship Zafiro this
morning attacked Olangapo, on
Bubig bay. The warships at-
tacked Olangapo, on Bubig bay,
er brisly bombardment. Olan-
gapo, landed 250 sailors, who
destroyed the insurgents' posi-
tion. One American was
wounded.

MANILA, Sept. 25.—The United
States gunboat Urdaneta has been
captured by the rebels and scuttled in
the Orani river, on the northwest side of
Manila bay, twenty-five miles from
this city. Her commander, Naval
Cadet Walborn C. Wood, and her crew of
eight men were made prisoners and
taken by the Filipinos to Pornac.

The Urdaneta, which belongs to the
class of vessels known as "tincleds,"
bombarded Orani, a small town held
by the rebels. She kept up a lively
fire with her little guns and the rebels
retreated. Afterward the crew went
ashore to take possession of the place.
They were ambushed by the Filipinos,
surrounded and captured. The rebels
then beached the gunboat and set it on
fire. They first stripped her of her ar-
mament, consisting of a 1-pounder, a
Colt automatic and a Nordenfeldt 25-
millimeter gun. This, with the ammu-
nition, they carried off for use against
the Americans.

The United States gunboats, Petrel,
Callao and Basco, sent to search for
the Urdaneta, found her beached near
the town and riddled with bullets.
There was no trace of her crew.
Two Englishmen, who say that they
were wrecked in an open boat last
July and held as prisoners by the Fili-
pinos at Vigan, Northern Luzon, en-
tered the American lines today. They
brought word from General Pantalan
Garcia to the effect that the fourteen
American soldiers held prisoners by
the insurgents at Tarlac, will be re-
leased on Wednesday next in accord-
ance with a decree of the Filipino Con-
gress.

The Englishmen say the insurgents
claim they have 250 American prison-
ers. They saw only thirty themselves,
which is near the correct number.
They saw the wounded prisoners cap-
tured from the train which was
wrecked by the Filipinos on Friday.
The insurgents are having difficulty in
supplying the troops in the immediate
front of the American lines. The main
resistance to the American advance is
to be made at Tarlac. On the way to
the American lines the Englishmen
were taken on a wide detour away from
the insurgent front, and were thus un-
able to see the rebel defenses, which
are reputed to be strong. They say,
also, there are three other American
prisoners in the Filipino hands—a ser-
geant, a corporal of a California regi-
ment and a negro, who was willing to
accept a commission in Aguinaldo's
army. Lieutenant Gillmore and his
men, they declare, are still at Vigan.
They receive an allowance for main-
tenance of 20 cents a day each.

There are Japanese officers, they re-
ported, in the Filipino northern army.
Enthusiasm among the Filipinos, they
assert, runs high. The corps are good,
but the discipline and organization
weak. They greatly fear the Ameri-
can cavalry and will retreat to the
mountains when it advances. Long
stretches of railroad track have been
destroyed and the insurgents have de-
molished the bridge at Bantan, plac-
ing strong defenses before the river
crossing.

All the subordinate officers say that
there are not enough police in Manila,
but they dare not tell Otis, because
they know that anybody who asks
him for more men or more of any-
thing will get disliked. Surgeon Col-
onel Woodhull, a few weeks ago, made
a report to Otis for transmission to
Washington that fifty additional sur-
geons and a lot of other help were
urgently needed.

THE MORGAN CITY.

Information reaches us, says the
Kobe Chronicle, that the divers, who
have been at work on the Morgan City
at Innoshima for some days past, have
succeeded in recovering the whole of
the mail, some 200 hundred bags in all,
which has been sent to Kobe for trans-
mission to Manila. The clothes of the
crew and a quantity of provisions have
also been saved. A thorough exami-
nation of the vessel has been made,
and the result wired to the owners and
underwriters, operations now being
suspended until instructions are re-
ceived. The examination disclosed

that there is a hole in the bow of the
vessel about twelve feet in extent, and
that it is probable three plates on
either side will have to be replaced.
The vessel apparently struck the rocks
quite high up, as the hole is about the
water line. When she struck, the im-
pact with which she went on the rocks
caused the collision bulk-head to give
way, and it was from this cause that
the vessel so quickly filled as soon as
she came off the rocks. She lies in a fairly
sheltered position, and there seems
good prospect of raising her without
very great difficulty should orders be
received to this effect.

Rifle Association.

The following is the result of the
Honolulu Rifle Association Shoot at
Kakaako on Saturday afternoon:
1st prize H. C. Ovenden, score 46;
2nd prize Q. H. Berrey, score 48; 3rd
prize Gus Rose, score 42; 4th prize
Theo. Hoffman, score 42; 5th prize C.
Mitchell, score 41.

LISTED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Monokaa Stock to be Called in
Stock and Bond Exchange.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—An-
other Hawaiian sugar plantation com-
pany is to have its stock listed at the
Stock and Bond Exchange in this city
next week. This is the Monokaa,
whose capital is divided into 100,000
shares. The plantation adjoins that
of Peauehau on the Island of Hawaii,
within the rain belt. The company
owns its land in fee simple. The crop
for the year just closed was 9150 tons,
and there is good prospect for a 12,000
ton crop next year, the grinding of
which began about the middle of Nov-
ember. Dividends commenced at 25c
per share monthly, have been increas-
ed to 35c per share, and the surplus is
sufficient to keep them at that rate
throughout the sugar year, while the
increased crop next year is expected to
yield a still larger surplus. The stock
will be put on the market at \$35 per
share. The by-laws of the company
have been amended to include a vice
president and an assistant treasurer,
with a transfer office at San Francisco.
It is presumed that Mr. Edward Pollitt
will be elected to fill the offices named.

Mr. Kentwell's Plans.

L. K. Kentwell, who for the past two
years has been connected with the
Spreckels Bank and has also been for
a considerable time manager of the
Chinese Times, leaves for the Coast to-
morrow for the Australia for an ex-
tended tour of the States and Europe,
for the purpose of gaining an insight
to the banking systems of the larger
cities. Upon his return, some twelve
or eighteen months from now, it is
probable Honolulu will see yet one
more bank operating in the city, con-
trolled by Chinese capital from Hong-
kong, San Francisco and locally. Mr.
Kentwell is a Punahou boy, graduat-
ing in 1897. A farewell luau to his
comrades was given at his residence,
School street, by Mr. Kentwell last
night.

St. Andrew's Fair.

The annual fair and luau of the St.
Andrew's Sewing Circle was, as might
have been expected, a great success.
The grounds and booths were thronged
both afternoon and evening, and a
large sum must have been netted for
a most worthy cause. Everything
passed off most satisfactorily and
those who were fortunate enough to be
present thoroughly enjoyed them-
selves.

Railroad Officers.

At a meeting of the Hawaiian Rail-
way Co. held on Saturday last at the
offices of the Bank of Hawaii Ltd., the
following officers were elected: Jas.
Renton, president; Robt. Hall, vice-
president; E. A. Fraser, treasurer; Dr.
B. D. Bond, secretary, and T. S. Kay,
auditor.

Goes to Washington.

A. F. Judd, Jr., and wife accompany
General Hartwell to Washington. Mr.
Judd will assist the General in the dis-
charge of his duties as unofficial
delegate. The General feeling the im-
portance of having an assistant select-
ed Mr. Judd, who is familiar with Is-
land matters.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The proclamation
of the Minister of War, General de
Gallifet, to the army, declaring the
Dreyfus incident closed, has excited
keen opposition among the Dreyfus-
ards, Radicals and Socialists. It is re-
minded that an attempt will be made to
oust the War Minister from the Cab-
inet. It is said he issued the procla-
mation without consulting his fellow
Ministers. Some of the papers criti-
cizing him are in close touch with sev-
eral of the other Ministers, and Gen-
eral de Gallifet is credited with say-
ing:

"They want to get rid of me. I am
quite prepared to go. But I don't mean
to go alone. Either all of them dis-
appear with me or I stop where I am."

WANT TO FIGHT BOERS.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 24.—The Aus-
tralian military commanders will meet
here on Thursday next to prepare a
scheme for the dispatch of a United
Australian contingent to South Africa.

FAMOUS CHURCH BURNED.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 21.—A great fire
this evening almost completely de-
stroyed the famous and beautiful
Church of San Francisco, founded by
Pizarro in 1535.

GREAT ACTIVITY

Revels in British Dockyards,
Camps and Armies.

PARLIAMENT MAY REASSEMBLE

Large Exodus from Johannesburg
in Expectation That Martial Law
Will be Proclaimed.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Despite all outward show of calm, Great Britain is in practically the same condition today as was the United States a few weeks before the opening of the war with Spain. Beneath the crust of diplomatic reserve the military officials are working night and day preparing for the signal to begin hostilities, whether that comes or not.

England is not going to be caught napping any more than the Transvaal. While Lord Salisbury is quietly at home in Hatfield House, Mr. Chamberlain is buried in work at the Colonial Office, and double forces at the Royal Arsenal and dockyards are straining every nerve to equip and transport troops to the Cape.

It may be set down for certain that Great Britain will do nothing to precipitate matters, and the Colonial Office is far from admitting that the case is hopeless.

The report that Great Britain had demanded the dismantlement of the fort at Johannesburg, together with a material reduction in the armament of the burghers, the Colonial Office today would neither confirm nor deny, although it is much doubted.

Meanwhile the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, who returned this morning from Dublin, has held long conferences with General Lord Garnet Wolseley, field marshal, and General Sir Evelyn Wood, adjutant general of the forces, and the activity at headquarters is reflected in the contract, supply and transport departments.

The departure of the British transport Jelliffe for the Mediterranean today with 1,100 troops was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd.

At Woolwich activity increases daily, and especially in the ordnance department, where Maxim guns, lyddite shells, balloon equipments, gas reservoirs, wagons for limelight apparatus, water carts, ambulances, army wagons and other paraphernalia of modern warfare are being hurried forward.

While rumors of the reassembling of Parliament are current, the fact is recalled that in the Afghan war in 1878 Great Britain declared war first and then assembled Parliament.

This evening the Marquis of Lansdowne issued a strict order to the staff of the War Office warning all subordinates to refrain from giving the press any information whatever without the authority of their superiors, and calling attention to previous breaches of duty in this respect, which, the order says, "will be no longer tolerated."

Advices from Cape Town are to the effect that the Afrikaners declare that the Transvaal will not yield further and that if the Imperial Government does not recede from its present position war is inevitable. The South African News supports the contention of the Transvaal that the convention of 1854 abolished the suzerainty.

According to other advices the burghers are rapidly going into laager, while the exodus from Johannesburg reached 1,000 persons yesterday. The Stock Exchange at Johannesburg has resolved to close the moment martial law is proclaimed, but all current contracts will be carried out until the proclamation suspending all business. In the meantime the merchants are erecting barricades in front of their shop windows.

At Pretoria the interest seems to be centered in the meeting of the Orange Free State Volksraad tomorrow, which it is hoped may suggest a modus vivendi that would save the situation.

On the other hand, advices from Bloemfontein announce the arrival there of a large number of members of the Raad, adding that the result of tomorrow's sitting is already agreed on, as the Orange Free State will throw in its lot with the Transvaal, all the Free State burghers being fully armed and ready to start at a moment's notice.

A special dispatch from Johannesburg says that 450 persons left by one train today.

Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal member of Parliament for West Monmouthshire and former leader of the Liberal opposition in the House of Commons, in the course of an address to his constituents this evening in New Tredgar, said he could not read the persistent attacks of the war press to aggravate the Transvaal situation without indignation.

"Great Britain," said the speaker, "cannot claim general sovereignty in the Transvaal when she has only partial suzerainty, and President Kruger cannot claim for the Transvaal the position of an international sovereign state. Both sides, therefore, have made allegations which cannot be maintained by either."

Sir William declared that there was no cause belli, and expressed the hope that a shameful catastrophe might be averted.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "President Kruger has called a strong personal appeal to the Queen beseeching her to intervene to prevent bloodshed. It is about a column in length and is intended to clarify the consciences of the 'uncle' when published. Sir Alfred Milner has written a courteous message to President Kruger, assuring him that the northward march of the British troops is not meant as a menace to the Orange Free State, and requesting to be informed regarding the latter's attitude. Reliable information has been received here that a large command of Free State burghers has been concentrated near Boshof, on the Kimberley border. Two hundred burghers were dispatched to that point from Bloemfontein during the past week. If the Free State joins the Transvaal the first battle is likely to be fought at Boshof. The Cape Cabinet has determined to prolong the session of the Assembly indefinitely so that it may be sitting when hostilities begin."

According to the Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News, President Kruger, in his personal appeal to Her Majesty, addresses the monarch as "Dear Queen."

The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Boer preparations are as complete as the Government can hope to make them. It is believed that martial law will be proclaimed on Thursday if no reply has been received from England by that time. It is understood that the dispatching of British troops to South Africa will be regarded as a casus belli. The Boer officers are urging the Government to begin hostilities forthwith. It is felt that the Orange Free State can be best forced to action by a successful military demonstration on the part of the Transvaal."

A special dispatch from Rome says the Italian Government, in reply to President Kruger's request for intervention, has advised him to yield.

C. D. HELM DEAD

The End Came Yesterday Morning.

Was Formerly a Member of the Advertiser Staff—Born and Educated in Washington State.

(From Monday's Daily.)

It is with regret that the Advertiser chronicles the death of Claude D. Helm, which occurred at 2:30 o'clock Sunday morning. He was a young man of exemplary character and habits and with a strong literary turn of mind, which would have in time made him a man of note in literary circles.

Always of a rather delicate constitution, he came to Honolulu in November, 1896, hoping that the climate would be beneficial, which it was, as he improved steadily in health until attacked by a combination of measles and typhoid fever last February. After a prolonged siege he was deemed well enough to take a trip to the Coast, going up on the bark Diamond Head, and apparently improving greatly on the thirty days' trip.

From San Francisco he went north to his old home in Washington State, but the climate there was so severe that he suffered a relapse and was again confined to his bed for some weeks. About three months ago he returned to Honolulu but so badly broken down that it was impossible to again rally his shattered forces and he gradually failed until the end. Mr. Helm was born at Goldendale, Washington, in 1877 and received most of his education at the Normal School at Ellensburg in the same state. He was on the news staff of the Advertiser for some time previous to his illness and greatly endeared himself to his fellow employees by his uniform courtesy and kindness while his work was very satisfactory to his employers. This was his chosen line of work and the older and experienced heads considered that he had a bright future before him.

The funeral services were held at Central Union church at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and the interment was in the Nuuanu cemetery. Mr. Helm had many warm friends here but his only relative was his cousin, Mr. Ralph Helm of the Pearson & Potter Co., who came here with him. The pall-bearers were C. S. Crane and J. H. Walker of the Advertiser staff, and Messrs. Crozier, Hough, Brotherton and Patten, all of the young men being his warm friends. Many beautiful floral pieces were sent in by friends. H. H. Williams was in charge of the funeral.

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MANILA NEWS

General Wheeler Wants
a Cavalry Force.

The Filipinos Have Not Made Good
Their Offer to Surrender American
and Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

No official confirmation has been received of the report that Aguinaldo's envoy has reached Manila and that conferences are in progress between him and General Otis. Such information is hourly expected, however, and the authorities are awaiting it with much interest.

Acting Secretary Allen has received this dispatch from Rear Admiral Watson:

"Panay, Laning commanding, captured steamer Mundaca, illicitly trading. Mariveles, Osmán commanding, captured steamer Taeleno, aiding and abetting insurgents. Taeleno will make good gunboat; 100 tons. Will fit out and man her."

The Panay is commanded by Ensign Laning, who was previously attached. Lieutenant Joseph Osmán was transferred to the Mariveles from the Helena. It is evident from Admiral Watson's dispatch that he is maintaining a sharp watch for filibusters. The fact that efforts are being made to send in such supplies seems to indicate that the insurgents have no intention of yielding.

MANILA, Sept. 23, 4:45 p. m. No information has been received of the naval expedition at Subig Bay.

The Filipinos have not made good their offer to surrender the American prisoners, and they have not sent an officer to meet General Otis, as promised. Nothing further has been heard from the rebel officers who conferred with General MacArthur recently and returned to their own lines.

Chief Signal Officer Thompson has gone on a two weeks' tour of inspection of the cable service of all the southern islands.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A dispatch to the World from Manila, September 19, via Hongkong, says:

General Joseph Wheeler, after a skirmish at Parac, telegraphed to General Otis, asking the latter to send cavalry for the purpose of preventing a reassembling of the insurgents. General Otis replied that he could not send the cavalry until October.

Three attempts have been made to assassinate Tavera, the leader of the Pro-American Filipinos. There is a growing feeling among military men and the native police that the native judges are unreliable. An inquiry is now proceeding.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—General Otis has cabled the following account of the insurgent attack on the railway train near Angeles:

"MANILA, Sept. 23.—Adjutant General, Washington: The insurgents succeeded in derailing a section of a train yesterday a short distance from Angeles. They made an attack on the railway guards. Result: Captain Parry, quartermaster, slightly wounded in the arm; Private Charles Ziemans, hospital corps, killed; Private Sam Steele, Seventeenth Infantry, severely wounded; Civilian Charles S. Price, slightly wounded, and an unknown civilian killed. The insurgents were driven, leaving six dead in their tracks and troops were immediately sent in pursuit. OTIS."

THROUGH OLAA AND PUNA.

Promoters of New Enterprises on
Tour of Investigation.

Most of the men prominently engaged in the promotion of the Olaa and Puna plantations and the Hilo Railroad arrived by last Kinau, and will spend about a week in going over the country covered by their enterprises, inaugurated and projected, and in discussing ways and methods, and deciding various questions which have arisen.

On Thursday, B. F. Dillingham, Mark Robinson, A. J. Campbell, L. A. Thurston and several others, took the trip through Olaa as far as Mountain View, and on Wednesday went down to Puna, from where they will probably return today or tomorrow.

There is no longer any doubt that the Puna proposition will be carried through, though it may be some months before the plantation stock is actually floated. The present trip is to decide on locations and areas for planting of seed cane, the courses of the railway lines, the location of mill, and other matters of preliminary necessity. The lands which will come into the Puna plantation are somewhat scattered, owing to the pahoehoe flows, but it will be one of the large plantations of the island.—Hilo Tribune.

May Locate in Hawaii.

Dr. W. J. Galbraith, chief surgeon of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and head of one of the largest hospitals in the West, is a guest at the Hilo Hotel. He came to the Islands in May last, and has been spending the time at Honolulu and on Kauai. The Doctor is delighted with the country and may yield to the temptation to locate in Honolulu, though he will not take up the general practice of medicine, confining himself more to major surgery. He will be met here by Colonel Sam Parker, and go with him to Mana for an outing.—Hawaii Herald.

The subscription list for stock in the new Hilo bank is rapidly filling up.

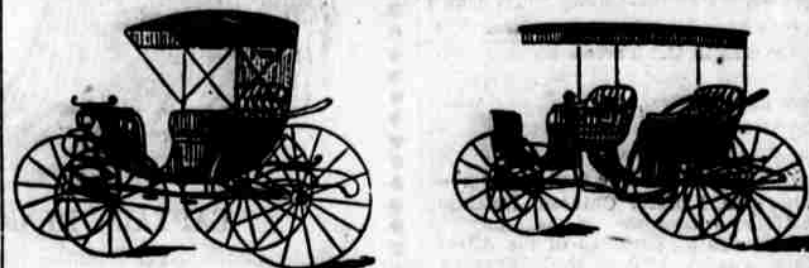
Nervous Debility

is often one of the most distressing after-effects of the Grip. It may also be caused by overwork, worry, mental strain or excesses of almost any nature. Whatever the cause, a debilitated nervous system means that the nerves lack nutrition. Feed the nerves and life will renew its joys for you.

The best nerve food, and the most valuable tonic (because it both builds up the blood and strengthens the nerves) is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Hundreds of worn-out, depressed men and women have been made strong-nerved, ambitious, energetic and healthful by this remedy.

Among the well-known men of the newspaper profession is F. J. Lawrence, of 68 Fourth Avenue, Detroit, Mich., who for the past eleven years has been at his desk every day. He says: "At one time I was in such a condition that my physician said I would have nervous prostration; that I would have to stop newspaper work or I would go to pieces if I persisted in doing it, as I was destroying what nerve force I had left. I lost flesh and had a complication of ailments which baffled skillful physicians. An associate recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I gave them a trial. I can't say that I received any benefit from the first box, but derived very good results from the second. They gave me strength and helped my shattered nerves so that I could get a full night's rest. "A great deal of pain in the small of the back I attributed to a derangement of the kidneys. For this complaint Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People worked wonders. Soon after I began taking them regularly, the pain ceased, and I felt like a new man. I am greatly encouraged from the results of using a few boxes and am confident that the pills will work a complete restoration of my former condition."—From Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

Sold by all druggists or sent, postpaid, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y., on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, 6 boxes, \$2.50



Ex Alden Besse:
EXTRA FINE LINE OF NICE
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WITH OR WITHOUT RUBBER TIRES.
AND Roomy Surreys.
A Nice Lot of Business Buggies
IN SIX DIFFERENT STYLES.

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All lines 5 per cent off if you pay cash.

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BEST BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES.
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Mixture

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IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bone. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 112—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of longstanding cases.—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes peddled off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
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The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1899

EFFECTS OF THE WAR

Mr. Robert M. Collins, the correspondent of the Associated Press in Manila, has written a letter to Mr. Stone, the general manager of the Press in Chicago, making serious charges against General Otis. It may be assumed that President McKinley is better informed than any one regarding General Otis' management of the campaign. He will remove him if he believes that it is for the interests of the service to do so.

But Mr. Collins, who is a correspondent with an excellent reputation, says: "There has been, according to Otis himself, and the personal knowledge of every one here, a perfect orgy of looting and wanton destruction of property, and most outrageous blackmailing of the natives and Chinese in Manila, and various incidents like the shooting down of several Filipinos for attempting to run from arrest at a cock-fight, not to mention court-martials of officers for cowardice and the dismissal of General Otis for getting hopelessly drunk on the eve of two important battles—all of which the correspondents have left untouched by common consent."

The situation presents vividly the case of democracy waging war against a foreign enemy. The United States must enforce its obligations to subdue the Tagalos, and restore order in the island of Luzon. It is a mission which demands the most considerate treatment of the natives, who are not engaged in war. But if war is "hell" its environments are also hellish. President Jordan in "Imperial Democracy," quotes from a personal letter, which describes the city of Manila.

"Manila is becoming a den of vice. The Escolta, the leading street, facetiously referred to as the 'Yankee beer chute,' resembles somewhat a midway, and is all but literally lined with saloons. I counted four hundred in a little over a mile. They are mostly kept by Americans. Our own boys are their customers and many of them, I venture to say, never touched before arriving in Manila, a glass of beer."

It was said, when we engaged in the Spanish war, that war developed character and manliness. Necessary as the war was, the cost of it was not in millions of money expended, but in the waste of character and manliness. There is little personal gain in an education conducted in "hell," as General Sherman called war.

THE OPINION OF THE COMMISSION.

The views of the Congressional Commission are of value, in connection with the discussion of the President's order cancelling land sales.

When the Commission was in session here, the matter of disposing of the sale of public lands came before them. Senators Cullom and Morgan and Representative Hitt were aware of the fact that sales of public lands had been made by the government since annexation and at no time did they intimate that such sales, under the Newlands' Resolution would be void. On the contrary, several persons from Washington, connected with the Commission, desired to buy parcels of the public lands, and one of them is now connected with one of the railway companies, which must suffer, if the President's order is executed. It was accepted by the Commissioners, without even discussion, that the land laws of Hawaii were still in force.

Several able lawyers who were called upon to advise in the matter of the validity of titles, granted under the Resolution, refused to pass them. This they would naturally do, because any interpretation put upon the indefinite provisions of the Resolution, by the President or his advisers would have no effect in making a good title, before any court. The Resolution did not give the President the power to finally decide any question of title. Even if the President, by proclamation, had declared such sales to be good, the Federal courts might hold them to be void, and their judgment would override that of the Executive.

The validity of these titles will remain in some doubt, until the laws governing Hawaii have been passed, the Federal courts have been established here, and the subject has been considered by the courts and adjudicated.

An important fact in reaching a conclusion on the subject is that while the Federal government has assured the national debt of Hawaii, to the extent of \$4,000,000, it has made no provision for over a year, for its payment or the payment of the interest upon it. A Federal court will certainly hesitate to hold that the Federal government can "hang up" its obligations to pay that debt, and at the same time forbid the Territorial government from selling lands, or otherwise disposing of its property to meet either the principal, or interest upon that debt. Such a

decision might seriously embarrass the credit of the government, if Congress should delay action upon the enactment of laws for the government of the Territory.

This important phase of the question was not considered by the Attorney-General. It should be brought to his attention at once.

This case illustrates the reason why the opinions of the Attorney-Generals of the United States, and the opinions of the Solicitors of the Treasury department, have not had large weight before the Supreme Court. In many cases, they have not had all of the facts before them, nor, when they have had them, have there been exhaustive arguments presented to them by both sides of a controversy.

Even if, with a new presentation of the case before him, the Attorney-General reversed his opinion and the President directed the sale of public lands to proceed, the validity of these titles would still be in some doubt, because the words of the Resolution are obscure.

A THOUGHTFUL DEED.

The importation of over a hundred she goats from Texas, by Mrs. Hans Isenberg, for the use of laborers on the Lihue and other plantations, shows a kindly and active disposition to make the conditions of the laborers more comfortable than they have been. More than the money involved in it, is the manifestation of a desire to treat one's neighbors with justice. In spite of the enormous, almost fabulous profits of the sugar industry here, there seems to be a singular stolidity on the part of the plantations towards making the life of "the man with the hoe" decent and enjoyable. American civilization has largely confined itself in these islands to this city, and left the bone and sinew of the country, such as it is, to shift for itself. But economic laws are also moral laws, and if the moral laws are disobeyed the economic laws are, incidentally, violated.

It is known that on the Lihue plantation, for instance, and Mr. Geo. Wilcox's plantation on Kauai, the laborers are willing and even anxious to obtain work at wages below the usual rates. It is known that while the majority of the plantations are eager to obtain laborers, more laborers than are needed, constantly apply to these Kauai plantations. The application of moral laws brings a direct profit.

The "dike" disease has destroyed many of the milch cows on Kauai. The children of the laborers cannot be fed with milk. Instead of leaving them to suffer, (and there is no contract to supply them with milk,) a kindly heart takes the trouble to import goats which yield a generous quantity of milk, and furnish these laborers and their children with wholesome food, which makes them better citizens. This considerate act is only one of many generous acts, which has made the Lihue plantation the ideal plantation of Hawaii so far as the treatment of labor goes.

That there is money in the enforcement of the Golden Rule is seen in some of the large department stores of America. One of the largest and most profitable is the Fair in Chicago. The proprietor, Mr. Young, has established schools for the cash girls, because it pays. In the large store of Daniels & Fisher of Denver, the store maintains a savings bank, has a mutual benefit and sick fund, a school for cash boys and cash girls. There is a Y. M. C. A. class among the boys, instruction is given in arithmetic and in gymnastics. There is money in enforcing the moral laws, whether in Lihue or Denver or Chicago. The average employer of labor does not think so. But the rising kings in trade and railway management know it. The sugar god, like all of the Polynesian gods is a cruel one, but he is only a mortal god, and the sooner he is put away into the Bishop Museum, with the other gods the sooner the moral and economic laws will have free play and work in harmony.

If the organ of the Opposition has a few flags to spare, it should plant them at once over the lands which American citizens have purchased, and under the President's order, must give up with loss of profits and improvements. Like all purchasers, they took their chances about the titles. Perhaps the organ will now rent them some flags for protection. The organ glows over the President's order, as a "God in Israel" doing vengeance upon the Dole government. Is it also a "God in Israel" doing vengeance also on innocent Americans?

The San Diego Sun says that Hawaii cannot produce good apples. Hawaii does not produce them in quantity. There is abundance of excellent land on the higher altitudes upon which they will grow, with the best results. But few persons will engage in developing this industry, until transportation is less expensive. The freight on a box of apples is less from San Francisco to this place, than it is from the altitudes of Hawaii and Maui. We are like the average run of Americans, and do not build for the future. Sugar in the hand is worth more than apples in the bush.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

There is little danger that the purchasers of public lands, since annexation, will find their titles disturbed by the order of the President, declaring their purchases void. The matter will be settled by Congress, or the courts, or by a reversal of the order declaring the sales void. Any order of the President depriving American citizens of their property, without giving them a due hearing, will be reviewed in due time by the Federal courts. There is no law which authorizes the President to arbitrarily direct an American citizen who under the circumstances has purchased and improved government land, since the date of annexation, to return it to the government and lose the value of his improvements. The Honolulu Sugar Company purchased for \$10,000 a parcel of land, near this city, from the government, since annexation, and has spent large sums of money upon it. The money is largely the money of American citizens. They will, it is plain enough, refuse to take back the \$10,000 paid, and quietly pocket the loss of profits and improvements. The Federal courts will be appealed to sooner or later. The President will probably modify his order, whenever he is fully informed on the subject.

The President's order practically destroys the value of the railway franchises on Hawaii, because, under it, the grants of rights of way over government land, and the grants of land for terminals, are void. American citizens, residing in America, have largely invested in the Hilo and Kohala Railway. The promoters of this road are said to have a strong political influence in Washington. They will not stand by and see the value of their property destroyed.

The only practical way by which the President's order can be carried out is by instituting suits for the recovery of the lands sold, and the case before the courts will be that the suits are instituted because the President so orders. If, under the Newlands' Resolution, the President has the right to "direct" the judicial officers, he may direct the local courts to sustain his order, but no Federal court will permit any interference with its own power to interpret laws. Nor will the President so direct.

Aside from the correct meaning of the Newlands' Resolution, which only the Federal courts can settle, the action of the President is based on the opinion of the Attorney General, which is published in another column, who seems to be entirely unaware of the facts bearing on the subject. He makes in his opinion, no allusion to the letter, sent by President Dole at about the time of annexation, asking for instructions as to his powers and duties, and also, makes no allusion to the reply, dated September 5th, 1898, sent by Mr. Sewall, transmitting the answer given by the Secretary of State, which contains these words: "Resolution provides that land laws of the United States shall not apply to public lands in Hawaii, and that municipal legislation of Hawaii generally shall remain in force." This answer is sent in response to President Dole's inquiry (3): "Should not President Dole continue to execute land patents and deeds in the ordinary dealings with government lands under the Hawaiian land laws?"

Evidently enough, the Attorney General did not have this correspondence and these directions of the State department before him. If he had, he would have commented on them, and, if he persisted in his opinion, would have held that the State department was in a serious error in permitting the local government to sell public lands.

The truth probably is that no suggestion was made to the Attorney General that such correspondence was in existence in the State department. He probably, through his assistant who wrote his opinion, never asked the State department if there was on file in that office any correspondence and direction on the subject.

If the President had the right to direct the administration of our municipal laws, he exercised that right, through the Secretary of State, on September 5th, 1898, in the letter transmitted to President Dole, through Mr. Sewall. If there was any doubt about the status of the public lands, the Secretary would have so stated at the time, because it was an important, even vital matter. His brief answer "Go on as you have been," was deemed quite sufficient authority for the local government, aside from its own interpretation of the Newlands' Resolution, to execute the land laws as a part of the municipal laws which Congress confirmed.

The Attorney General will probably modify his opinion. The total amount involved is about \$57,000, and it can be transferred to the educational fund.

THE SISTERS IN PHILANTHROPY.

The Outlook quotes from a letter written by the wife of Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor of Santiago, in which she praises the work of the "Methodist Deaconesses, who as nurses

during the Spanish war, were the bravest of all the Cuban soldiers." "Absolutely unprotected, these Sisters calmly faced whatever came to them. Now a body of trained soldiers could do no more than that."

The Outlook also quotes from the address of Mrs. Meyer of Chicago, delivered before the Epworth League, in which she declared that "the Roman church has won its victories in America far more by its white-capped Sisters than by its black-cassocked priests. These women at work noiselessly, but tirelessly, with children, the sick, the aged, in education and reformation, may well command our study." Mrs. Meyer instanced a single order of Sisters which is planting a hospital in every city of Indiana having over ten thousand inhabitants. She then recalled the "Methodists forpriding themselves over one little hospital in a city of two millions, whereas Romanism has five hospitals in that city and is planning another."

But the Methodists are now moving, and there are now in that body, over eight hundred deaconesses and probationers.

This voluntary testimony from Protestants to the efficiency of the Roman church would have been denounced, twenty-five years ago, as infidel sentiments. But a clearer, a scientific, knowledge of the nature of Christian work is growing, and the increasing, funerals of those who can see no good in sects to which they do not belong, permits the rising generation of philanthropic workers to secure knowledge and experience from every source, even if it is not orthodox.

It is late in the day for the Epworth League to be told that its members have much to learn from the women of the Roman church, but the information was given by one of their own leaders, and therefore carries great weight.

The admirable work of the Roman Catholic Sisters at the Leprosy Settlement is the proof before us of the sagacity, at least, of the Roman church, "the best business corporation in the world."

ON THE LABOR SUPPLY.

An extremely interesting and important letter from Col. Whyte appears in another column. His statement is that Hawaii can get all the laborers she needs, twice over, within the borders of the land he (Mr. Damon) now calls his own.

That laborers can be obtained is certainly true. That good, reliable American laborers with their families will settle here under the conditions which exist, is still an open question. He is indeed a poor stick who cannot, if he desires to, make a living in the United States, with its enormous resources, and its capacity to feed and maintain four hundred millions of people. Every southern and western State is, today, advertising for immigrants and offering inducements that Hawaii cannot offer.

But even with these inducements to remain at home, all the laborers required on our plantations can be obtained from the mainland, and of excellent quality, provided only we are willing to pay for the trouble and expense of settling them here. What our plantations, with a few exceptions, desire are "cheap goods," the "man with the hoe" who will live on the meanness food, and strip cane. This is the business view of the situation, but "business" views are constantly being upset by economic and moral laws. The planters will get just what they choose to work and pay for, unless forbidden by law to choose.

As to the views of the Advertiser which Col. Whyte disapproves of, it must be said that about every citizen here is interested in sugar, and therefore, demands labor for its production. We have extended the sugar industry without keeping it in step with the labor supply, and are driven to import Asiatic labor until some other kind of labor can be obtained. The labor is needed at once, and we have utterly failed to open new lines for a supply.

There is yet to be tried here the experiment, which forethought, sagacity, prudence and patriotism should have tried some years ago, the building up of one considerable colony of Anglo-Saxon laborers on a sugar plantation. But it will require money, and the persistent exertions of a genuine missionary to do it, one who cares more for the establishment of good civilization here, than he does for profits. Such men are rare.

And in a Territory where on the islands of Kauai, Oahu and Maui, there is little land in the market, and the sugar estates require the best lands, and the most available water, the conditions are not highly favorable for Anglo-Saxon immigration of the right kind, as these immigrants now urge in anger and disgust.

Col. Whyte should understand that the dominant element wants the very best white labor, just as every man wants to be an angel. But in the case of wanting to be an angel, each man is reluctant to undergo the drudgery, and toll of preparation for angelship, and in the case of securing the best white labor the planters, with some exceptions, are not willing to undergo the drudgery and expense of getting

Real Merit

Is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we sell a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more—proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use. This positive merit

Hood's Sarsaparilla

possesses by virtue of the Peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process used in its preparation, and by which all the remedial value of the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus Peculiar to itself and absolutely unequalled in its powers as a blood purifier, and as a tonic for building up the weak and weary, and giving strength to the nerves. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It, and would prefer to leave the affair to Providence.

After Mr. Damon has reached a conclusion in his Italian venture, he may consider Col. Whyte's proposition.

HACKFELD & CO.

Few indeed of the men who congratulated Hackfeld & Co. yesterday, on the arrival of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the house, could personally recall its small beginnings in 1849. Those who were present yesterday at the reception tendered by the firm to its friends, were mainly men of a much later date. Many of them had no conception of the physical condition of the town of Honolulu, when Capt. Hackfeld settled here. The business of the wharves was enormous for a mere village as Honolulu then was. Grass huts were common and made up the majority of houses. The old fort was close to the spot where the present store of Hackfeld & Co. now stands, and the waters of the harbor were hardly two hundred feet distant.

Some of the boys of that period, who are now living, remember Capt. Hackfeld, and his kindly acts towards children.

This large commercial house from the beginning until the present hour has been an excellent example of the German type of commercial men who have carried German commerce to all parts of the world. Always thrifty, industrious and above all things never failing in business integrity, this house has commanded the respect of all classes. Directly and indirectly it has stood by good government, and so has done much to maintain good political institutions here. In this respect it has shown much sagacity.

During the serious, and perhaps, trying period which is yet before Hawaii in the evolution out of mixed races, this strong firm will have its part to act. What it has done in the past is the promise of what it will do in the future.

The firm has commemorated this anniversary by munificent contributions to the various charities.

THAT "GOD IN ISRAEL."

The proclamation of the President, declaring the sales of public land since annexation to be void, is regarded by the Journal that represents the Opposition, as a public rebuke of the Dole government by President McKinley. Its heartfelt glee over this affair was expressed in the following language, which is now exactly repeated:

"Never in their official lives have the officers of the Hawaiian Republic faced such a complete upset of their narrow, and independent methods of conducting governmental business; never have they been brought to such a forcible recognition that there is a God in Israel, that Hawaii is part and parcel of the United States, that the presence of the American flag in Hawaii possesses a meaning more powerful than a mere cloak to protect these officials and their friends in warping the Newlands Resolution into ways and means to suit their pleasure."

The Bulletin, having personified the President's order as a "God in Israel" working vengeance on his sinful and rebellious servants, the Dole government, hardly took into account the havoc which this "God in Israel" might work upon other and righteous creatures of spotless virtue in these islands.

Here is an excellent illustration of the way the Dole government has been guilty of "warping the Newlands' Resolution into ways and means to suit their own convenience," in the precise language of that Journal.

Messrs. Gear, Lansing & Co. have constructed Artesian Water Works on the northerly side of the Kapahulu road. The Kaimuki tract of land, which must be irrigated lies on the southerly side of this road. In order to carry the water from the wells to this tract, pipes must be laid across the government road. To do this, Messrs. Gear, Lansing & Co. asked the

local government to "warp the Newlands' Resolution," and grant to them the right to use the road, by laying a pipe across it. This request the government, just before this visitation of the indignant "God in Israel," granted. But Attorney General Griggs advises the President that all of the public lands which include the roads, and public squares belong to the United States, and the Dole government has no more power to grant a right of way in or across them than it has the right to authorize pipes to be laid across a private lot. For the granting of a right to lay a water pipe across the Kapahulu road, is assuming to manage, interfere with, and put a burden upon property owned by the United States, since the Newlands' Resolution passed.

It is clear therefore that Gear, Lansing & Co. have urged the Dole government to "warp the Newlands' Resolution," as this advocate of their interests declares.

Under the order of the President, the local government must forthwith notify Gear, Lansing & Co. that the grant of the right to lay a water pipe across the Kapahulu road, which is the exclusive property of the United States, is void, under the President's order.

It should hardly be necessary for the local government to even send such a notice. Gear, Lansing & Co. are loyal citizens, and earnestly believe in flag waving. They surely will voluntarily send back to the government the instrument granting them a perpetual right to occupy the road with a water pipe, and distinctly inform the government that they will humbly and gladly obey the visiting "God in Israel," even if the artesian water runs to waste, and the Kaimuki remains a howling desert.

It is a little surprising that this firm of intelligent men should have been willing to conspire with the "Dole Government" in "warping the Newlands' Resolution," by unting in unlawfully occupying with a water pipe a road belonging to the United States, but the prompt arrival of the proclamation, described joyfully by the Bulletin as a "God in Israel," no doubt gives this firm unalloyed pleasure because it is supposed to "punch the head" of the local government, even if it causes the artesian water to run to waste. As the Dole Government has done a decidedly "un-American" act, in granting the right to this firm to appropriate a part of the Kapahulu road, Col. Mills should be requested by the Special Diplomatic Agent to place a battery of artillery on the road for its protection; while the entire Opposition will stand near by and wave flags over the activity of the new "God in Israel" and the stoppage of this disgraceful "warping of the Newlands' Resolution."

Attorney Gear.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—George D. Gear, an attorney of Honolulu, called at the State Department today to present a statement relative to the ill-treatment of coolie labor in the Hawaiian Islands. He asserts that the Supreme Court of Hawaii, by its rulings, is sustaining a system of slavery in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and he asks that the Attorney General be requested to declare whether or not the Constitution does cover the islands.

VIRGINIA HOSPITAL BURNED.

Fear That Two Missing Patients Lost Their Lives.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 21.—St. Vincent Hospital, built at a cost of over \$250,000, was destroyed by fire this morning, the fire breaking out about 2 o'clock. Many of the patients were removed with difficulty, and two who are missing are supposed to have perished. One is an insane man and the other a woman. The fire originated in the south wing on the fifth floor.

REASONS FOR INCREASED PRICE.

The Star Dairy has increased its price for milk to 12 cents per quart. This change has been made necessary by various causes, among which are the unusually dry season and the annoyance caused the cows by a new pest—the hornfly—both of which have reduced the yield of milk. Since the Philippine war has been in progress there has also been an increase in freight rates on bulky articles, which makes feed more expensive. The proprietor of the Star Dairy hopes when the wet season begins, to be able to sell milk again at the former rate, 10 cents per quart.

FEW REBELS UNDER ARMS.

MANILA, Sept. 30.—Cable reports from Iloilo concerning the results of General Bates' second trip among the Southern Islands indicate that only about 400 rebels at Zamboanga refuse to recognize American authority. Pending the outcome in the island of Luzon, the city of Zamboanga is practically deserted. The rebels are in camp four miles in the country. The Moros and Filipinos are unfriendly and disturbances between them are liable to occur. Iloilo is quiet and the natives continue friendly.

DIAZ GRANTED A LEAVE.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 30.—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies in joint session this morning at 11:30 o'clock, by a unanimous vote, granted to President Diaz twenty-one days' leave of absence to visit Chicago.

BOERS DEFENDING

Approach to Their Capital With
Trenches, Earthworks, Etc.

GREAT BRITAIN'S LAST WARNING

Members of our Legislature Urge
Kruger to Stop Further Mobilization of British Troops.

BOER PREPARATIONS.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 25.—It is reported from Pretoria that Commandant General Piet Joubert reckons on 18,000 Transvaal troops, 16,000 from the Orange Free State, 5,000 from Cape Colony, 2,000 from Natal, and 6,000 Hollanders, German and other volunteers.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says that the members of the Volksraad, believing that the British notes are intended to gain time for the concentration of troops, urge the Government to adjourn the Raad immediately and to send Great Britain a note declaring that further mobilization will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

Trenches, earthworks and sandbag defenses are being erected in all the available approaches to the capital.

BRITISH ARMY CORPS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—All preparations have now been made at Aldershot for the quick dispatch to South Africa of a complete army corps of 40,000 men. The cavalry depots at home have been requisitioned for 17,000 horses, which are being collected at Chatham for shipment. The requirements for transport and cavalry are 11,836 horses, and the remainder are set aside for casualties.

British agents are scouring the continent buying horses to take the place of those requisitioned from the cavalry depots. The London Omnibus Company and the principal carrying companies have been asked by the War Office to sell their surplus horses, and they have to some extent complied.

Recruiting is being energetically carried on in all the great manufacturing and agricultural centers, and the war fever is stimulated to supply recruits, chiefly in London, where the increase this week is 35 per cent.

PRETORIA, Sept. 25.—The Imperial dispatch was read today in the Volksraad. President Kruger announced that the reply of the Government of the South African republic would be presented to the Volksraad tomorrow.

DURBAN, Natal, Sept. 25.—Seven hundred and fifty men of the Leicestershire Regiment, 750 of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 200 mounted infantry and the Eighteenth Hussars have arrived at Dundee from Lady Smith.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 25.—Von Veltheim, the former trooper in the Cape police, who shot and killed Wolfe Joel, nephew, partner and executor of the late Barney Barnato, in Johannesburg in March last year, after falling in an attempt to blackmail, has been arrested while crossing the frontier. It is said that he was returning with the object of giving the Government information.

THE LAST WARNING.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The officials of the Foreign Office this evening gave out the text of the letter of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, to the British High Commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, dated September 22. The British reply expresses regret that her Majesty's offer number five, of September 9, had been refused, and says:

The object her Majesty's Government had in view in the recent negotiations has been stated in a manner which cannot admit of misapprehension, viz., to obtain such substantial and immediate representation for the Uitlanders as will enable them to secure for themselves that fair and just treatment which was formally promised them in 1881, which her Majesty intended to secure for them when she granted privilege of self-government to the Transvaal. No conditions less comprehensive than those contained in the telegram of September 8 can be relied on to effect this object. The refusal of the South African Government to entertain the offer thus made, coming as it does after four months of protracted negotiations, themselves the climax of five years of extended agitation, makes it useless to further pursue the discussion on the lines hitherto followed, and the Imperial Government is now compelled to consider the situation afresh and formulate its own proposals for a final settlement of the issues which have been created in South Africa by the policy constantly followed for many years by the Government of South Africa. They will communicate the result of their deliberations in a later dispatch.

In a later communication dated September 23, the Imperial Government is said to have substituted, and

the communication then proceeds as follows:

The Imperial Government sees no ground for misapprehension on the part of the South African republic as to its answer regarding non-interference and suzerainty, as the Imperial Government had already stated that it would not press for the appointment of a joint commission of inquiry in view of the fact that such an inquiry would, in the opinion of the Government of the South African republic, prejudice the right of full independence repeatedly recognized by the Imperial Government.

As to the use of the English language in the Volksraad, the Imperial Government regards this as reasonable, and is astonished that the Government of the South African republic should deem it unnecessary, and make a point of denying that the Government of the South African republic ever proposed the same to the British agent.

THE GRANT IS HERE

With Fourteen Hundred
More Troops.

Has a Fine Band of Twenty-five
Pieces—List of Officers and
Some of Their Records.

One of the finest-looking bodies of soldiers that has been seen in Honolulu arrived here last night in the United States transport Grant. It was the Twenty-sixth Volunteer Regiment from Plattburg barracks, on Lake Champlain, New York, and is under the command of Colonel Edmund Rice. The regiment has been recruited to the full limit, and carries in addition a number of extra men. The men wear khaki suits, including helmets. Their band numbers nearly twenty-five pieces and is a fine musical organization. On the staff of Colonel Rice are Adjutant and Chief of Staff Captain John W. Boardman; surgeon, Major Charles F. Mason; first assistant surgeon, Captain Frank A. Washburn; second assistant surgeon, First Lieutenant R. S. Griswold; quartermaster, Captain R. A. Whipple; commissary officer, First Lieutenant Frank E. Edwards. The three majors are Joseph P. Dickman, Edward D. Anderson and Frank A. Cook. At present the regiment is without a lieutenant colonel. Colonel Duval, who was appointed to that position, received orders after the regiment had left for the West to remain in the East and recruit a regiment of colored troops, of which he will be given command. In consequence there will be promotions for all of the senior officers of the regiment, and the necessary orders to that effect are anxiously awaited.

Of the 1,350 and odd men in the regiment 400 are from Massachusetts. Many are from New York, a good number from Rhode Island and the balance from other New England States. Colonel Rice is a Massachusetts man, but some of the officers are from New York. The regiment is one of the first to be organized for service in the Philippines. Few of the soldiers, except the officers—most of whom are regular army men—have seen service before. The regiment has been in service for about eight weeks, the recruiting having been conducted at Plattburg barracks. The organization left the barracks on September 5, but accepted the invitation of the Governor of Massachusetts to be entertained for two days at Boston, and from there went to Providence to enjoy the hospitality of the Governor and State of Rhode Island for several days.

Colonel Rice has a splendid record as a soldier. He served with the Nineteenth Massachusetts through all of the hard fighting in Virginia in the Civil War, and advanced from a captain to the command of his regiment, being made colonel at 23 years of age. He was wounded several times, and had an exciting escape from the Confederates, who had placed him in a box-car. Together with some other prisoners, Colonel Rice cut his way out of the side of the car and escaped to the Union lines. At the close of the Civil War he entered the regular army, and during the Spanish war was promoted to be colonel of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment by Major General Miles, with the consent of the President. In the person of First Lieutenant James P. Clark of Company B Colonel Jones has a reminder of the Civil War career, as Lieutenant Clark is the only man in the Twenty-sixth who served under Colonel Rice in the old Nineteenth Massachusetts.

LIQUID AIR CREMATORY.

Present Method of Incinerating Will Be Revolutionized.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The first liquid-air crematory in the world will soon be built in the Cemetery of the Comforter in Nyack. It is proposed to make this crematory a New York burial ground, and the crematory is intended to revolutionize the present method of incinerating human beings. The crematory will be erected under the direction of Dr. S. H. Emmons, who owns the patents covering the process by which it will perform its work.

The front of the retort, a furnace, is to be of glass, through which the process going on within can be observed. A body about to be incinerated will rest on an asbestos support and will be covered with an asbestos robe. Liquid air will then be applied, beginning at the feet, and within twenty minutes the entire body, including even the teeth, will be entirely consumed. The ashes can be removed within five minutes after the work of the retort is finished.

The company building the crematory is also erecting a similar retort at Nineteenth street and Eighth avenue, Manhattan.

TOWSE'S LETTER

Our Staff Correspondence
From Omaha.

An Advertiser Man Looks in Vain
for M. Coligny's Portrait in
Alabama Records.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 16.—One of the large cabinets in the American war museum contains relics from the United States warship Kearsarge and the Confederate cruiser Alabama. Securing a strong glass I looked very carefully for some time at the group picture of Capt. Semmes and officers of the famous destroyer, but was unable to pick out the face of "That d—d Frenchman" who lied so beautifully about his naval service.

In this war museum there are about 100,000 articles of historic interest. The Lincoln, Garfield and Grant sections are particularly interesting. One large space has lay figures showing the uniforms and side arms of the armies of the world. In a little case are two "shrunken Texas heads." One piece is an aerial torpedo eighteen feet in length and it is claimed that the missile is capable of destroying any battleship in existence. The weapon is iron itself and is designed to carry high explosives accurately a great distance. Congress made an appropriation for the construction of cannon to fire this torpedo.

The American war collection is in the United States Government building, one of the largest and handsomest structures of the beautiful group about the lagoon. One fine sight is a pyramid of pieces of logs from a hundred battle fields and each piece containing bullets or bits of shell and in some cases full sized solid shot cannon ball. There are a couple of thousand oil paintings and tons of literature. There are hundreds upon hundreds of photographs, showing gunshot wounds, scenes and incidents. One picture is that of a man who amputated his own legs while in Libby prison. The gate of Libby prison is shown. A big thing is a section of the great iron chain which was stretched across the Hudson river at the narrows between West Point and Fort Constitution by Gen. Israel Putnam in 1776 to prevent the British vessels from passing up the river. The links weigh 150 pounds each. Originally the chain was 1,600 feet long. I have put in an application for a piece of the chain for presentation to one of the patriotic societies of Honolulu, but probably will not get it. The museum is rich in old clothing, such as the coats of George Washington and Henry Clay. For furniture there may be seen the bed upon which Lincoln died and the settee upon which the martyred Garfield spent his last hours. In ordnance there are pieces hundreds of years old and then the very latest as used in the Spanish-American war.

The Exposition is picking up a good deal and there are people in the Colonial Building all of the time. Hawaii still has the largest and best exhibit here and continues to attract much attention. Inquiries are from all classes of people. Many are seriously talking of winter trips to the islands. At the commercial club the business men continue to inquire about the leading industries, about trade and lands.

John J. Egan left here yesterday morning for San Francisco after spending a couple of days at the Exposition. Mr. Egan met the prominent people of the place, including Mayor Moores and leading officials of the Exposition. The best thing on the grounds for some time was the Indian sham battle yesterday afternoon, followed by rough rider broncho breaking.

Fred A. Jacobs and wife of Honolulu are here today. They witnessed the illumination last night and will be off for New York and Washington this evening. It is their intention to attend the Dewey reception.

Mr. Jos. B. Atherton and Minister Damon are expected in Omaha very soon.

It is learned that a hui composed of Island, San Francisco and Eastern men proposes to introduce something new in the telephone business into the islands. There is a good deal of mystery about the new system. From what they say it dispenses with all the help in the central and insures privacy of communication. They say that such a system is in use between the White House and the departments at Washington and that an experimental line is in operation at San Francisco. When the subscriber desires a number he plays upon a wheel something on the principle of order of the draft punch used in a bank. This effects the connection at central. "They say" that the company will not undertake to fill an order within a year.

A second automobile company for Honolulu has been organized in New York and incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey. Their ar-

Sure Cure
for Colds

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot-bath, a bowl of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. The chances are they will be all right in the morning. Continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days, until all cough has disappeared.

Old coughs are also cured; we mean the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and sometimes cured by the continued use of

Ayer's
Cherry
Pectoral

Your own doctor will explain this to you. He knows that wild cherry bark is the best remedy known to medical science for soothing and healing inflamed throats and lungs. You may rely upon Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to stop your cough.

Beware of worthless imitations. The name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in two sizes.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Arrangements are with the Pope Manufacturing Company. I am told that the Pope Company's machines are too high priced compared with the Fishers, but that they are of excellent quality. I have talked to a number of men connected with automobile houses and all of them have said that the machines will succeed and make money in Honolulu if they can do so any place on earth. ED T.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

No change in price of sugar. The Kohala term of court opens on Thursday.

John Ena and family are expected back about the end of October. Dr. and Mrs. John Dewey finally got away on the City of Peking yesterday afternoon.

H. Walby, son of H. E. Walby of Bishop's Bank, arrived by the Warrimoo Saturday.

Commodore N. J. Weaver and Mrs. Wallace were among those who left for the Coast yesterday.

The case of Jacinto Miguel, charged with manslaughter in the first degree, was nolle prosequi in the Police Court on Saturday.

New invoice of enameled iron bedsteads, sideboards and bedroom sets just received by J. Hopp & Co. They are the very latest.

The office furniture for C. Brewer & Co.'s handsome new building on Queen street arrived by the Australia and is now being put in place.

Among departing passengers for the mainland by the Peking were Dr. and Mrs. Miner and Miss Miner, who will spend some time abroad.

Hon. P. C. Jones not only celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of H. Hackfeld & Co. yesterday but the forty-second of his own arrival in Honolulu.

Father Maxime has the second large crop of grapes on his vine for this year. The bunches hang in great clusters and will be ripe in six weeks.—Hawaii Herald.

Hon. C. F. Curry, Secretary of State of California, has presented Henry Smith, clerk of the judiciary, with a copy of the California Blue Book, or State Roster.

Mrs. S. G. Wilder will give a reception on Wednesday evening, October 4, from 8 to 11 p. m. in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Horace J. Craft and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Wilder. Cards are already out for the event.

The Hon. H. P. Baldwin has the distinction of being the owner of the first automobile brought to the Hawaiian Islands. The vehicle is still on the Oceanic wharf, having just been landed from the Australia.

The United States Government has commenced proceedings in the United States Circuit Court of San Francisco to condemn Mission Rock in San Francisco Bay as a coaling station and to eject the California Drydock Company therefrom.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.
AND
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA: FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

COPTIC	OCT. 6	GAELIC	OCT. 7
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 13	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 14
CITY OF PEKING	OCT. 21	CHINA	OCT. 24
GAELIC	OCT. 21	DORIC	OCT. 31
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 8	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 10
		RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 17

For general information apply to
H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches
convince us, that prices considered
The Elgin is the most satisfactory of
American Watches.

Cased in . . .
NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED
AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them
at right prices.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in
time keeping and lasting qualities,
and that is why we are right in pushing
the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company
—LIMITED—

TIME TABLE

S. S. KINAU,
FREEMAN, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII.
NOTICE—CHANGE IN SAILING OF
STEAMER KINAU.

Commencing on or about October
2nd, next, the steamer Kinau will
sail for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea
Bay, Kihl, Makana, Kawaihae, Ma-
hukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo, as fol-
lows:

Leaving Honolulu at 1 p. m. on Mon-
days, Fridays and Wednesdays, arriv-
ing at Hilo the following afternoons.
Leaving Hilo at 2 p. m. on Wednes-
days, Mondays and Fridays, arriving
at Honolulu the following evenings.

Freight will be received at Honolulu
at the Kinau wharf on the day previous
to sailing and on sailing days up to
12 m., for Makana, Kawaihae, Hilo,
Papaikou, Pepeekeo and Honolulu.

Freights for Lahaina, Kihl and Ma-
hukona and from Kawaihae and Ma-
hukona will be taken by the steamer Ki-
laua Hou, sailing from Honolulu on
Mondays at 5 p. m. The Kinau will
not take freight for ports other than
those indicated above.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
CAMERON, Master.

MAUI.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday
at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kihl,
Nahiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kihl-
hulu, Maui. Returning, touches at
above named ports, arriving at Hono-
lulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each
month.

S. S. LEHUA,
BENNETT, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.
Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai,
Kamao, Maunaloa, Kapaemahu, Lahai-
na, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, ar-
rives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to
make changes in the time of depart-
ure and arrival of its steamers WITH-
OUT NOTICE, and it will not be re-
sponsible for any consequences arising
therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings
to receive their freight; this company
will not hold itself responsible for
freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's
risk.

This Company will not be responsible
for Money or Valuables of passengers
unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase
tickets before embarking. Those fail-
ing to do so will be subject to an ad-
ditional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for
loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in the
delivery of baggage or personal effects
of the passenger beyond the amount of
\$100.00, unless the value of the same
be declared, at or before the issue of
the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are
forbidden to receive freight without de-
livering a shipping receipt therefor in
the form prescribed by the Company
and which may be seen by shippers up-
on application to the purser of the
Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is
shipped without such receipt, it will
be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water
Closets, Sinks, Hot Water
Tanks, Radiators, Tile and
General Supplies.

Write for our estimate on anything
you need. We buy all our material
at wholesale, and our prices are
one-half of others. Our prices
are one-half of others. Write for
free Catalogue No. 12 on all kinds
of merchandise.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
10th and Erie Sts., CHICAGO.

Read the Daily Advertiser.

A LEVIATHAN HERE

The Finest Troop Ship in the World Now in Port.

TRANSPORT SHERMAN ARRIVED

Has Sixteen Hundred and Fifty Troops on Board, Unlimited Stores and Ammunition.

(From Monday's Daily.)

At the Pacific Mail wharf is the leviathan United States army transport Sherman, which arrived from San Francisco last Saturday with 1,654 souls on board, bound for Manila.

The Sherman remains in port until tomorrow afternoon coaling and will then sail for the Philippines. She expects to make Manila in very quick time.

The Sherman is the finest troopship in the world. She was formerly the Mobil, of the Atlantic line plying between New York and London. She was fitted up for a troopship at Cramp's yards, and took troops for the Philippines from New York by way of the Suez canal. She is 445 feet long, 49 feet beam, 34 feet depth of hold, 5,780 tons gross register; she has four boilers, capable of producing steam equal to 3,600 horse power; her engines are triple expansion; she has twin screws and her propellers are 21 feet pitch. She carries a crew of 175 men.

Besides the troops the Sherman carries a large supply of stores, 5,000 rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

Captain C. H. Grant is sailing master of the Sherman. During the late war he was in command of the United States steamer Governor Russell.

On board the Sherman are the Thirtieth Infantry Regiment and 351 recruits and casuals for the Fourteenth Infantry, Eleventh Cavalry, Thirty-seventh Infantry, Thirty-fourth Infantry and Thirty-sixth Infantry, now in the Philippines.

The following is a roster of the officers of the Thirtieth Infantry United States Volunteers: Cornelius Gardner, colonel; James R. Campbell, lieutenant colonel; Matthew F. Steele, major; Thomas L. Hartigan, major; Jno. R. McDill, major and surgeon; James J. Erwin, captain and assistant surgeon; Albert H. Eber, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon; Charles E. Reese, captain and adjutant; Frank H. Burton, captain and quartermaster; Walter P. Corbett, first lieutenant and commissary; Harry D. Blasland, first lieutenant, battalion adjutant; Frank D. Buckingham, first lieutenant, battalion adjutant; Kaolin L. Whitson, first lieutenant, battalion adjutant.

Company A—Captain Frank D. Newberry, First Lieutenant Virden C. Packenpaugh, Second Lieutenant Charles H. Errington.

Company B—Captain E. Ross Smith, First Lieutenant Albert C. McMillan, Second Lieutenant John C. Abbott.

Company C—Captain Edward Y. Miller, First Lieutenant Harry R. Chadwick, Second Lieutenant Francis W. Ralston.

Company D—Captain Kenneth M. Burr, First Lieutenant John J. Foley, Second Lieutenant Guy A. Boyle.

Company E—Captain Edwin H. Fitzgerald, First Lieutenant Frederick J. Barrows, Second Lieutenant William R. Pack.

Company F—Captain Harrison S. Kerrick, Second Lieutenant Charles U. Bear.

Company G—Captain Gilmore G. Scranton, First Lieutenant Daniel Wells, Second Lieutenant Guilford S. Garber.

Company H—Captain George F. Connolly, First Lieutenant Edward H. Andrus, Second Lieutenant Robert E. Brooks.

Company I—Captain Merrill Webb, First Lieutenant John McBride, Jr., Second Lieutenant Francis J. Ellison.

Company K—Captain Frank W. Latimer, First Lieutenant Albert E. McCabe, Second Lieutenant George W. Cochower.

Company L—Captain Charles P. Newberry, First Lieutenant Edmond R. Tompkins, Second Lieutenant Robert E. Gulich.

Company M—Captain Joseph W. Porterfield, First Lieutenant Charles S. Tarlton, Second Lieutenant A. Holt Bradford.

The following are passengers on board: Eight female nurses; Misses A. J. Armstrong, Jean Allen, A. B. Farquharson, E. V. Hanson, A. Y. Irvine, E. Lane, A. P. Lyon, M. Pfeiffer, Father Gleason, a Catholic priest; Capt. W. B. Reynolds, Fourteenth Infantry; Lieutenant W. G. Mills, Thirty-seventh Infantry; Lieutenant A. C. McKelvey, Eleventh Cavalry, U.S.V.; Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Tower, Major F. A. Meacham, Major P. W. West.

The officers of the Sherman are: Captain Grant, First Officer J. F. Roberts, Second Officer W. Walton, Third Officer J. Arrison, Fourth Officer J. Sloan, Chief Engineer Kingsland, Second Assistant Engineer M. McCabe, Third Assistant Engineer Hickey, Steward J. Robinson, Second Steward J. White, Third Steward R. Murphy.

First Officer C. F. Roberts, who has been on the Sherman all the way round the world, is very popular aboard the ship. The Sherman arrived in Manila from New York March 22d, and Officer Roberts, as soon as he could get ashore, trudged out to the front where General Otis' line of battle was getting ready before Malabon to engage Aguinaldo's forces. He held trenches on Sunday, March 26, stockaded with uprights of loopholed corrugated iron were the Filipinos awaiting the Second Oregon Infantry.

who, spoiling tactics, rushed pell mell forward yelling as only the "web-foot" can yell. Dropping their guns the Filipinos fled and the Oregonians chased them up and beyond Malabon, leaving behind another regiment, which was too close in on the enemy's flank. Where was Officer Roberts all this time? He was among the boys, yelling with the rest of them, having grabbed up a stray Mauser from one of the dead rebels. He can tell of many heroic deeds on that deadly field and how splendid a sight it was to see Uncle Sam's boys put the foe to flight.

The 1,292 men and 48 officers of the Thirtieth Regiment on the Sherman are commanded by a veteran of the Spanish war, Colonel Cornelius Gardner of Detroit, who led the gallant Thirty-first Michigan Volunteers through the Cuban campaign. Colonel Gardner proved his ability not only on the field of action, where his gallantry won praises from the general in command, but by the esprit du corps of his regiment. His sanitary regulations were perfect, and in the thirteen months of fighting on foreign soil he lost less men than any other regiment from sickness. Colonel Gardner is a splendid specimen of the American fighter—alert, resourceful and, withal, smooth-faced, handsome and middle-aged. He has the iron jaw of the typical frontiersman. Lieutenant Colonel Reese was an Illinois Congressman who was with the Ninth Illinois in the Cuban campaign, and evidently has seen enough of fighting, yet is a man who will bring laurels from the Philippines.

Fifty-three per cent of the soldiers on board are war veterans, having seen service in the late war, and over 40 per cent more have belonged to the militia. The regiment was recruited in the Middle West—500 from Michigan, 600 from Illinois and some from Indiana and Wisconsin. There is a big sprinkling of college graduates, and three young physicians, who got their diplomas only last spring, are in the ranks. Colonel Gardner took all of his old regiment who wanted to go, with the result that some of his former "non-coms," are now wearing stripes and some of his line officers during the Cuban campaign, unable to get commissions for the Philippines, enlisted as privates rather than see their old commander go across the Pacific without them. It is safe to say they will not be forgotten when advancement comes along.

There is an excellent band on the Sherman. There is a baseball nine, which includes some of the best players in the States. They will endeavor to secure a match with the local nine today.

Two newspaper correspondents, Regimental Sergeant-Major Downey of the Detroit Journal, and Sergeant-Major Ager of the Detroit Free Press, are in the regiment.

The Sherman will take on 700 tons of coal and sail for Manila tomorrow afternoon.

COLUSA ALL RIGHT.

MAUI, Sept. 30, 1899.—The bark Colusa seems none the worse for her 17 or 18 hours on the reef. She is not leaking and except for the loss of a part of her shoe is as good as ever. She was entered at the Kahului Custom House Monday morning last and has been busy discharging her cargo since then. She will finish unloading in several days.

During Monday, the 25th, some Hawaiians dived from a lighter at anchor near the reef in search of the two joints of water-pipe valued at \$150 which were lost overboard from the Colusa last Saturday, but the water was so rough and dirty that they were unsuccessful. Since then there have been no good opportunity to dive owing to unpropitious weather.

A party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. H. St. Goar, Miss Blum, Messrs. J. W. Raas and B. F. Dillingham have been sight-seeing on Maui recently. Last week they inspected Hawaiian Commercial Company's plantation and enjoyed a picnic to beautiful Halehaku gulch by invitation of R. R. Berg of Kahului whose guests they were for several days. With the exception of Mr. Dillingham the party on Monday, the 25th, visited Pala, Hamakua, and Haiku by the courtesy of H. P. Baldwin.

The new Spreckelsville ditch is being pushed along rapidly. Three hundred and fifty men are blasting and digging it out in sections, one of which reaches as far as Haiku.

Pala plantation following out the popular fad of "expansion" has steam plows at work on land just below Pukalani dairy, Makawao. They have erected stables, plantation houses—in fact established a new camp. They have run a new waterway to the land, a branch from the old Haiku ditch, and at present will plow 250 acres. The Pala Plantation Co. when they consolidated with Grove Ranch Co. acquired about 4000 acres on the commons reaching to the Kihel lands. There is no reason why the Pala sugar estate should not nearly double its present yield.

Dr. Moore, the Honolulu dentist, left Pala today for a short visit in Wailuku.

Sheriff Baldwin has been in Hana during the week. The foundation for the new Maunaloa Seminary at Pala has been begun. Paving to the depth of 6 feet has been done for the stone-work of the basement.

Kahului—Arrived, Sept. 26, the schooner Mary Dodge, Oleson master, 18 days from Boreka with a cargo of lumber, a portion for Kahului and the remainder for Kihel. The schooner having finished discharging her lumber for Kahului departed today for Kihel. Weather: Very dry. Roads dusty.

M. DREYFUS TALKS

Liberty is Nothing to Him Without Honor.

Reported That He is on the Way to New York and Also to the Riviera.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The Aurora will tomorrow publish the following declaration from former Captain Dreyfus: "The Government of the republic has given me my liberty. But liberty is nothing to me without honor. From today I shall continue to seek reparation for the frightful judicial error of which I remain the victim. I wish France to know by a definite judgment that I am innocent. My heart will only be at rest when there remains not a single Frenchman who imputes to me the abominable crime perpetrated by another."

"ALFRED DREYFUS."

RENNES, France, Sept. 20.—Captain Alfred Dreyfus at 3 o'clock this morning left the prison here in which he had been since his return from Devil's Island, and proceeded to Vern, where he took a train bound for Nantes. His departure was completely unnoticed. M. Vigueur, the chief of the secret service, and M. Dureau arrived at the prison after midnight, bringing the Minister of War's order for the release of Dreyfus. The latter walked from the prison to the Boulevard la Enne, where he entered a waiting carriage and was driven to the Vern station, outside the town. Mathieu Dreyfus met him at the train and accompanied him to Nantes.

NANTES, Sept. 20.—Dreyfus arrived here this morning from Rennes, accompanied by his brother, Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of the secret police, M. Vigueur, and one policeman. The party traveled as ordinary passengers. The train reached the station at 8:17 a. m. The Dreyfus brothers alighted on the platform first, followed by M. Vigueur, who inquired if they could have a private room.

Inquiry was then made in regard to the Bordeaux train, which they were informed left at 8:58 a. m. All four then entered a first-class compartment, in which there were already other passengers. It was intended, by thus refraining from any attempt to secure privacy, to avoid exciting curiosity and this apparently succeeded.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 20.—The Petite Gironde says that three travelers arrived here today on the train from Nantes, one of whom was recognized as former Captain Dreyfus. They went to a hotel, intimating their intention to proceed by the Nice express.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Liverpool: A quantity of luggage has arrived here from Havre and Folkestone addressed to Mme. Dreyfus, and rooms have also been taken at a local hotel. The luggage is marked for New York, and it is supposed that Dreyfus is going to America.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: Dreyfus is so ill that he can live only a few months. The Government has promised to watch over and protect him and has recommended that he live on the Riviera. It is not unlikely that he will accept the villa offered him during the trial by the Prince of Monte Carlo.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—On his arrival at the prison, M. Guerin, the president of the Anti-Semitic League, after having surrendered to the police this morning, was subjected to a brief examination for the purpose of establishing his identity. The President of the High Court being present.

The High Court today continued its secret examination of the documents in the conspiracy cases.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The Journal Officiel today publishes the decree granting pardon to Dreyfus. In a report preceding the decree the Marquis de Gallifet, Minister of War, points out that Dreyfus has already undergone five years' deportation, but that as the law does not assimilate his deportation with seven years' solitary confinement, the prisoner would have to undergo ten years' detention.

The Minister also calls attention to the fact that the health of the prisoner is seriously compromised and that he would not be able, without great danger, to undergo prolonged detention. The report of the War Minister concludes thus:

"The Government will not have met the wishes of the country, which desires pacification, if it does not hasten to efface all traces of the painful conflict. It belongs to you, M. le President, by an act of full humanity, to give the first pledge of the work of appeasement which opinion demands and the good of the republic commands."

MILITARY VISITOR.

General Sanford of the Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant General Sanford, R. E., C. B., C. S. I., of the British army who arrived on the City of Peking and is now stopping at the Hawaiian is returning home to retire from active duty after a distinguished record extending through forty-three years of service. Twenty-seven years ago the general went to India with the rank of captain and has seen in that long period of time continuous active service in the Indian army. General Sanford fought with the

British army in China in the war of '57. He served for some years as quarter-master general in India and for the past seven years has been at the head of the Engineering department of the Indian army.

General Sanford is the last of the British officers recently in active service who fought with General Gordon in his last famous campaign. General Sanford and General Gordon were great personal friends.

The General intends to make a few weeks' stop in the islands and will visit the volcano and other places of interest while here.

Speaking of the Philippines General Sanford said last night: "I earnestly hope for the closest alliance between the United States and Great Britain. Only those two nations together can evolve what is the best for the interests of the far East. The insurgents in the Philippines can not be put down for some years to come, I fear, judging from our experiences in India, but the gathering of a large force in readiness for a campaign in the coming dry season, as the United States is now doing, is the only practical thing that can be done at present."

THE YACHT GLADYS

Has Been Sold by T. W. Hobron to Oscar White.

Capt. T. W. Hobron has parted with his fast yacht Gladys, the purchaser being Capt. E. O. White of E. O. Hall & Son. The Gladys has recently corralled all the laurels that were to be had here, her most notable races being the cup race September 13th when she wrenched the trophy from the Bonnie Dundee, and the race with the La Paloma to Lahaina and return last week which she also won. Capt. Oscar White is to be congratulated on his purchase. It is probable that Capt. Hobron will now build an up-to-date schooner which will probably be as much of a revelation to our yachtsmen as the Gladys was for a single stickler.

TESIS PATIENCE.

The Most Patient People Must Show Annoyance at Times.

Nothing spoils a good disposition quicker.

Nothing taxes a man's patience like an itchiness of the skin. Itching piles most drive you crazy. All day it makes you miserable. All night it keeps you awake.

Just the same with eczema. Can hardly keep from scratching it. You would do so but you know it makes it worse.

Such miseries are daily decreasing. People are learning they can be cured. Learning the merit of Doan's Ointment.

Plenty of proof that Doan's Ointment will cure eczema or any itchiness of the skin.

Read the testimony of a St. Albans, U. S., citizen.

Mr. DeForest D. Judd, of Georgia St., says: "You can put down my name as one who is a firm believer in Doan's Ointment in cases of itching hemorrhoids. I have suffered from that for twenty years and during this time I doctored and used nearly all the salves and ointments I ever heard of but could not get any permanent relief. In the winter of 1896 I was so bad that I could hardly do my work, and lost many hours sleep on account of it. It was at this time that I saw Doan's Ointment advertised and got a box. The application relieved me. It never entered my mind that I could get cured entirely, but I did not then know the virtues of Doan's Ointment. It is the best thing I have ever used and I will speak well of Doan's Ointment."

Doan's Ointment for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

THE KEARSARGE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Naval officers who were on board the new battleship Kearsarge on her run from Newport News to New York say she made 13½ knots an hour with a screw revolution of from 90 to 110. This and the fact that she had a foul bottom satisfies the officials that the battleship will make about 16.25 knots an hour on her trial next week, or a quarter knot above the required speed.

SMUGGLED SILKS ON SHERMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—Customs searchers found yesterday on the Government transport Sherman a quantity of silk dress goods hidden near the powder magazine. The bundles bore the names of United States officers who returned from Manila on the transport. The goods were seized and confiscated by the Federal authorities, but will be delivered to the owners on payment of the duty owing on the articles, there being a concession made in the case of soldiers.

MANY THANKS.

"I wish to express my thanks to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine," says W. W. Mansfield, of Beaumont, Texas. There are many thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum who must also feel thankful. It is for sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

RIOTS IN ALGIERS

A Jew Baiter Gets Himself in Trouble.

Described Follows the Attempt of a Former Mayor of Algiers to Imitate Guerin.

ALGIERS, Sept. 21.—Max Regis, former Mayor of Algiers, and a notorious Jew baiter, who returned here recently, haunted by the idea that the Government intended to arrest him and jealous of the notoriety of Jules Guerin, shut himself up for four days with a party of adherents in a village, labeled "Anti-Juff," just outside the town. He laid in a stock of provisions for a siege.

Yesterday, apparently annoyed at the absence of any move on the part of the police, he issued forth and entered the town, stirring up anti-Jewish demonstrations, during which the windows of several shops owned by Jews were smashed. The Jews responded by firing revolvers and the mob raised the cry "Death to the Jews."

The riots continued throughout the evening and finally the troops charged with drawn swords and dispersed the rioters. Regis regained the villa and barricaded himself and his companions. During the affray nine persons were stabbed or shot, among them three police agents and two inoffensive citizens.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.
TELEPHONE 121.

GIVEN AWAY!

OR NEARLY SO.

OIL!
OIL!
OIL!

For a few days, I will sell the famous "Nye's" Spermin Oil at 15 Cents a bottle.

Will Not Gum Your Machine.

L. F. Prescott
Fort Street, near Hotel.

Dealer in Sewing Machines.

Castle & Cooke,
LIMITED.LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.
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OF HARTFORD.

CLARK'S 841 PILLS Are warranted to cure all cases of constipation, biliousness, indigestion, headache, neuralgia, etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Read the Daily Advertiser.

Nothing
So Bracing
—AS—
PURE AIR

Everyone enjoys it; your health depends upon it. You can just as well have it as your prudent neighbor. Old and young alike endorse it.

DISINFECTINE

With the heat of summer comes the foul and disease producing air from the cesspool, vault and cellar. You must be on your guard against the accumulation of trash, garbage, etc.; it is dangerous to have around.

INSURES

No skill is required to have the air about your home pure. The cost is trifling and effect is wonderful. Disinfectine as prepared by us will serve the purpose.

PURE

We have it prepared in quantities to supply any or all demands. We will deliver to your home, if within the city limits, a trial bottle at 25 cents. Don't neglect to order a bottle at once.

AIR.

Those who are familiar with the article order it by the gallon, which proves beyond all doubt that it is the proper thing.

Manufactured only by

HOLLISTER DRUG CO

SOLE AGENTS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Is the Original and Only Genuine
Coughs,
Colds,
Asthma,
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Dr. J. Collis Browne, was a deliberate fraud, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 1st, 1904.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a light medicine which soothes PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system which is exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbons, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer,
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,
Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of the Chlorodyne has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, and is bottled in 15¢, 25¢, 50¢ and 1.00, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S. & Line,
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BIG EARTHQUAKES

Overtum Mountains in Alaska.

New Islands and Peninsulas Formed and Old Ones Submerged—Phenomenon of Recent Days.

JUNEAU, Alaska, Sept. 14, via Seattle, Wash., Sept. 20.—The Alaska Commercial Company's steamer Dora, Captain Johansen, arrived from the westward last night with news of an extensive and terrible earthquake extending from Blituya Bay, 150 miles below Yakutat, 500 miles northwest into the Cook Inlet country. It was the greatest phenomenon witnessed in Alaska since a similar occurrence in the early days of the Russian traders. After a short period of darkness the earth literally sank down into the sea and new islands and peninsulas rose up like huge leviathans showing their backs above the surface. Mountains were shaken down and their tops slid into the ocean. The whole was accompanied by several tidal waves, one of them fifteen feet high. The shocks occurred every day for a week, from Sunday, the 3d inst., to Sunday, the 10th inst., and were felt last Sunday at Juneau.

Three very hard shocks were felt here. One early in the morning and another about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and the third about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Buildings were badly shaken and people ran out into the streets in their fright. There were minor tremblings all day long. The large buildings, such as the Occidental Hotel, Stannia Hospital and the church, shook and rattled like a crazy ship in a gale. No damage to property was done here or elsewhere. The mountains are all in place around Juneau. The shocks here continued steadily from thirty seconds to two minutes. A gale was blowing at the time. The earthquake seemed to be traveling south and taking plenty of time to shake up the country as it passed along.

The most severe shocks were felt at Yakutat and Kayak. At Yakutat there is a large Indian village and several traders' stores. It is headquarters for miners prospecting in that section of Alaska and up the Alsek river. Around the point of Ocean Cape, at the entrance to Yakutat Bay, is an island named Kanak. This island sank twenty feet into the sea. At high tide only the tops of the trees are visible. Huge fissures opened in the earth of the mainland and steam is said to have poured forth. Some of these fissures were three feet across. Captain Johansen says that in two minutes the ocean rose twenty feet above high tide mark and almost as quickly subsided.

The natives took to the high ground in terror, and fell on their knees beseeching the great Father to save them and their village. This high water caught up all manner of drift wood, logs, canoes, etc., and these raced back and forth and across the bay carried by strong currents which swept in every direction. When the Dora arrived at Yakutat a few days ago on the return trip the Indians had deserted their houses near the beach, and were living in tents on the high ground. They were still in great alarm.

At least thirty Yakutat Indians are now in Juneau, having deserted their homes and all their property in seeking safety in flight.

A good story is told on the two Swedish missionaries at Yakutat, Rev. Mr. Johnson and Rev. Mr. Hendrickson. They wanted to leave, but the Indians would not let them go. The natives told them that the Maker of heaven and earth had his back up and was angry, and they wanted to stay and "Skookum Wah Wah," which means big pray, to pacify the Almighty. And they had to stay.

Dr. C. W. Chamberlain of Tacoma, a dentist, who has been copper mining in the Prince William Sound country, was a passenger on the Dora. He says that at Kayak, about 175 miles west of Yakutat, the shocks were so severe that the tops of several mountains rolled and tumbled into the ocean at their base. This is a sandstone range and great clouds of dust were raised by the detachment and the slide. The Dora in running along her usual course between Yakutat and Blituya, where there has been heretofore fifty fathoms of water, stirred up the mud with her wheel. It was reported that her keel had found the bottom, but Captain Johansen denies this. He says that the stuff the Dora stirred up was as thick as cream gravy, while the water on the surface had the usual clear appearance. Captain Johansen says he feels certain there had been a violent disturbance of some kind beneath the ocean there.

OPPOSES THE WAR.

Senator Mason of Illinois Attacks the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—In an interview today Senator Mason of Illinois said:

"On the floor of the Senate I shall continue my opposition to the war upon the Philippines. I would sooner resign my seat than treat a dog the way we are treating those people. I am ashamed of my country. People make a great mistake when they say that I am against expansion. I am not. But expansion by purchase or other honorable means is one thing; expansion by force is another. I do not believe that there was any necessity for this war upon the Philippines. I believe that if we had adopted a resolution in Congress assuring those people as we assured the Cubans, that we had no selfish designs upon them, we never would have met with any opposition in the Philippines. The fact is that we have given the Philippines every reason to distrust us and they are fighting for their own liberty.

"Talk about hauling down our flag.

Will our flag come down in Cuba? Certainly it will if we are true to our promises. And the day that it comes down will be the brightest day in our history, because it will show that we are a great, unselfish nation devoted to the eternal principles of right and honesty. If the Cubans want to be annexed later, that is another question. Why cannot we deal with the Philippines in the same way?"

KEARSARGE'S TRIAL TRIP.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The battleship Kearsarge will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard tomorrow morning for Boston. The vessel will be taken out of the drydock today and is now in first-class trim for her official trial, which will take place over the Cape Ann course on Monday. On Friday or Saturday a private test of the ship's powers will be made over the course by her builders. She will then be taken back to Boston, where she will take on the Government board of inspection for her official trial.

SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

APIA (Samoa), Sept. 8.—Another month has passed and all is quiet in Samoa. The natives are in their homes, and copra-making has been in full swing. Consequently business is brisk and copra is in plenty. The provisional Government pursues its way without any trouble having arisen. Mataafa chiefs complained just before the departure to New Zealand by last down mail, through their lawyer, Mr. Cooper of New Zealand, to the provisional Government that Malletto's party were not behaving as the Commissioners had ordered, the chief ground of complaint being that the Tanu men remained round Apia, and that Tamsa had not gone to his own village. The Consuls promised to look into the matter if Mr. Cooper put the complaint in writing, and this he promised to do. Major Mair, after investigating claims for losses during the late disturbances by Britishers, amounting in all to about \$85,000, left by the Moana ten days ago, as did Mr. Cooper.

W. Cooper, who has just returned from a visit to Mataafa, reports that the chief has almost recovered from his recent illness and that he is busily engaged in building a mausoleum for his father's bones, which he is keeping in a box in his own home. Mataafa has been the means of recovering much of the property which was stolen during the war, and he has restored it to its rightful owners.

Ex-King 'Iamasese was married last week to a reputed daughter of Asi, one of those deported with the late King in 1888. The bride is really a daughter of Lau (Asi's brother), who was for a long time traveling in the United States with the Samoan troupe of W. H. T. Moors a few years ago. Invitations were sent to all representative people and all sorts of nationalities attended with the exception of the Mataafa side. The ex-King is still in Apia and looks much better than when he was occupying the kingship.

The municipal Council is arranging to repair the roads and bridges damaged during the war.

A local firm has received from a London house a note for 20 shillings and other denominations for collection here. The notes are drawn on the Bank of Samoa and are elaborately engraved with Samoan scenes. There is no such concern as the Bank of Samoa and so the notes are fictitious. The ones received here are numbered as high as 1600 and it is surmised that at least this number of notes has been put into circulation. The note is signed by a person who was here over a year ago endeavoring to interest capital in a visionary coral scheme.

The war ships Torch and Commoran have returned here after a short absence. The Torch was absent on police duty and the Commoran has been out for shooting practice. The Pylades arrived here from Sydney and Apia.

The United States collier Abarenda came in yesterday from Pago Pago harbor with her coal on fire. A large number of Samoans were soon hard at work on board and the danger, which is only slight, will soon be overcome.

Explosion on the Sherman.

Four stevedores were seriously injured by the explosion of a case of caps on the transport Sherman, the day before she sailed for this port. One of them, John Burke, died of his injuries a few hours before the transport sailed.

"FIGHTING BOB" IN CHARGE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—It has been decided by the War, Navy and Treasury Departments that Captain Robley D. Evans shall assume general direction of the arrangements for policing the Columbia-Shamrock race course, and he will be fully empowered to exclude any vessels from the lines. The boats to be employed in this police duty will be reinforced by as many torpedo boats as can be made ready.

WHY EXPERIMENT ON YOURSELF

With remedies of doubtful utility, when you can get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which has stood the test of time? Twenty-five years' sale and use have proven that remedy to be a prompt and certain cure for colds. It will cure a cold in a day if taken as soon as the cold has been contracted and before it has settled in the system. Sold by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

THE MAUI COURT

Various Probate Matters Disposed of.

Final Account and Discharge of the Administrator of the Horner Estate—Other Maui Estates.

The following probate matters have been heard before Circuit Judge John W. Kaiua, of the Maui Circuit:

In the guardianship of Kukui, alias Kapi, minor son of Lono, deceased, Liliwa Kahoopal was appointed guardian of the person and property of the ward, who is insane and living in Honolulu. Bond, \$100.

In the guardianship of Samuel Kallewa, of Pala, Maui, S. Kallewa, Sr., father of the boy, was appointed guardian under bond of \$500.

In the matter of the petition of C. H. Dickey, administrator of the estate of Chas. Aug. Schneider, of Kulaha, Maui, the administrator has presented his final accounts, which was referred to the clerk as master, who recommended approving said account as follows: Receipts, \$747.86; expenditures, \$446.90; leaving a balance of \$300.96 to be paid over to the heirs of the said estate. The accounts have been approved by the Circuit Judge.

In the matter of the petition of W. L. Decoto, administrator of the estate of W. Y. Horner, of Lahaina, Maui, the administrator has filed his final account, showing as follows: Receipts—From sale of cattle, horses, pigs, etc., \$2,510.16; cattle, pigs, horses unsold, \$3,625.66; shares in Lahaina Coffee & Fruit Co., unsold, \$70,000; total, \$76,135.82. Expenditures, \$1,507.50; balance, \$74,628.32. The final order of discharge of the administrator will be issued on his filing receipts from the heirs.

In the matter of the petition of Aug. Enos, administrator of the estate of Frank Enos, late of Kamalo, Kula, Maui, the administrator has filed his final accounts and the same have been referred to the clerk as master to examine said accounts. The administrator's account is as follows: Receipts—Cash, \$1,175.50; bills receivable, \$162; total, \$1,337.50. Expenses, \$232.72; balance, \$1,104.78. The master's report will be presented when Mr. Enos, the administrator, returns from California in a few weeks.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Shall Hawaii be Represented at the Forthcoming World's Fair.

President Dole and Minister Mott-Smith, representing the Government, and a number of gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce and Planters' Association met in the Executive building yesterday morning to discuss the feasibility of sending a Hawaiian exhibit to the World's Fair next year.

The plan proposed is for a Hawaiian exhibit, as a whole, as a Territory, and not in connection with any other State or the railroad corporation. A commissioner will be selected to take full charge. The Government will assist by lending the necessary officials in gathering material, and the expenses, estimated at from \$10,000 to \$12,000, are to be raised by the associations, the Government guaranteeing to recommend to the next Legislature an appropriation for recouping the promoters.

No decision was reached in the matter, but after a discussion, participated in by Messrs. Dole, Mott-Smith, W. G. Irwin, Schaefer, Lowrie and Spencer, it was voted to bring the matter before the Chamber of Commerce and Planters' Association at meetings to be called for the purpose.

Suppressing the Mosquito.

Orders issued by the Government of India to civil surgeons with entomological proclivities require them "to make collections of mosquitoes and other flies that bite men or animals, in accordance with the instructions contained in Professor Ray Lankester's pamphlet," with a view of determining the possible connection of malaria and mosquitoes. For the general destruction of mosquitoes several methods have been tried. In many places the engineer has been successful in draining the marshy areas. In others the use of kerosene, by throwing it into the water, where it forms a film on the surface, has prevented the developing larvae from reaching the air, and has thus brought about their destruction. A more recent experiment has been the employment of permanganate of potash, which is said to kill the insect in all stages of its development. As this chemical has also been largely employed for purifying the water of doubtful wells, and especially with the view of protecting against the cholera bacillus, it would seem particularly applicable for use in India.—Indian Correspondence of the London Lancet.

FIESTA AT NOGALES

NOGALES, ARIZ., Sept. 20.—The fiesta is now in full blast. The main game it is said lost \$5000 in the last two nights' play. Other games added losses. Monte and roulette are attracting the heaviest play.

PURE AND SWEET

and free from every blemish is the skin, scalp, and hair of infants, cleansed, purified, and beautified by

Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest

for toilet, bath, and nursery. For distressing facial eruptions, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, oily skin, irritations of the scalp with dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple rashes and blemishes of infancy it is incomparable. Guaranteed absolutely pure by analytical chemists of the highest standing, whose certificates of analysis accompany each tablet.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. H. W. & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. F. H. W. & Sons, Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. Send for our "Treatment of Baby's Skin," a book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, containing all that every intelligent mother should know about the skin, scalp, and hair, post free.

MOTHERS! To know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief in the most distressing of itching, burning, and only infanthine rashes and irritations of the skin and scalp, and not to use them, is to fail in your duty. This treatment means comfort and rest for parent as well as grateful relief and refreshing sleep for child, and is pure, sweet, safe, speedy, and economical.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal. Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN—

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

Ship Chandlery.

Do You Ever Need Any?

We have all sizes of Manila Rope up to 6½ in. Sisal Rope to 2 in. Wire Ropes to 4 in. Seizing Wire, Marlin, Spun yarn, Houseline, Hambroline, Ratline, and lots of other Lines even to Cod Line and Lead Lines.

All sorts of galvanized ship and boat hardware such as Cleats, Chocks, Bowlocks, Turnbuckles, Shackles, Ringbolts, Eyebolts, Chains and Anchors, Lead for keels and Trucks for mast heads and about everything that is needed between these two points CAN BE FOUND AT

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

G. N. WILCOX, President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 444—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERHAM, Manager, Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Read the Advertiser.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds £2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS

J. S. WALKER, General Agent Haw. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;

WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea-River and Land Transport of Dresden.

-Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,890,000
Total reinsurance 43,880,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1898.
£18,950,000.
1—Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ 3,000,000
Subscribed " " 2,750,000 2,750,000
Paid up Capital—..... 607,500 0 0
2—Fire Fund—..... 2,785,450 7 11
3—Life and Annuity Funds—..... 10,807,000 17 11
£18,950,000 5 10
Revenue Fire Branch—..... 1,500,500 5 8
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches—..... 1,418,242 18 8
£2,918,742 6 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, September 29.
U. S. A. T. Tacoma, Dixon, from San Francisco, Sept. 21: troops for Manila.
Stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, from Hanalei, Sept. 28: 1 pkg. sundries.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Kona and Kau: 7,662 bags sugar, 69 bags coffee, 30 cattle, 27 hogs, 13 bds. hides, 582 pkgs. sundries.

Saturday, September 30.
Stmr. Warrimoo, Hay, from Victoria, Sept. 22: 171 tons general merchandise, to Theo. H. Davies & Co.
Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, from Molokai.
Stmr. Mikahala, Pederson, from Koloa, Sept. 29: 61 bags taro, 32 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Walaleale, Greene, from Kapaa, Sept. 29: 100 bags rice, 7 pkgs. sundries.
Stmr. Lehua, Parker, 8 hrs. from Kaunakakai.
Stmr. Kilaua Hou, Mitchell, from Molokai.
U. S. A. T. Sherman, Grant, 7 days from San Francisco.
Stmr. Kinan, Freeman, from Hilo, Sept. 29: 31 head cattle, 205 sheep, 1 horse, 437 bags sand, 15 hides, 354 bags potatoes, 55 hogs, 41 bags corn, 145 pkgs. sundries.

Sunday, October 1.
Stmr. James Mackee, Tulett, 13 hrs. from Kapaa: 80 bags rice.
Stmr. Noeas, Wyman, 18 hrs. from Honolulu: 160 hides, to Hoffschlaeger & Co.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, 13 hrs. from Hanalei.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, 10 hrs. from Nawiliwili: 9 horses, 22 hogs, 90 pkgs. sundries.
Am. bkt. Kilkat, Cutler, from Port Gamble: lumber to Wilder & Co.
Stmr. Maui, Macdonald, 12 hrs. from Kahului.
Am. stmr. City of Peking, Smith, 12 days from Yokohama: pass. and mds. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Monday, October 2.
U. S. hospital ship Relief, Harding, 5 days from San Francisco.
U. S. A. T. Grant, Buford, 7 days from San Francisco.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, September 29.
Stmr. Lehua, Parker, Kaunakakai.
Saturday, September 30.
Stmr. Warrimoo, Phillips, for the Colonies.
Stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, Waimea.
Stmr. Nihau, Clark, Elele.
Haw. bk. Diamond Head, Ward, San Francisco.

Sunday, October 1.
U. S. A. T. George W. Elder, Parsons, Manila.

Monday, October 2.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, Lahaina.
Stmr. Walaleale, Greene, Kapaa.
Stmr. Kinan, Freeman, Hilo.
Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, Kamalo.
Stmr. Kilaua Hou, Mitchell, Mahukona.
Stmr. Lehua, Parker, Kaunakakai.
U. S. tug Iroquois, Pond, cruise.

MEMORANDA.

The R. M. S. Warrimoo, 3,326 tons, Charles Wm. Hay, commander, left Vancouver, B. C., at 3:50 p. m. September 22 and Victoria, B. C., at midnight same date. Experienced thick fog for the first two days after leaving Victoria; thence, light variable winds and fine weather to arrival at Honolulu, September 30.

Captain Hay, having been transferred to the R. M. S. Aorangi, resigns command of the Warrimoo at Honolulu, being succeeded by Captain J. D. S. Phillips, late of R. M. S. Aorangi. Captain Hay will join the Aorangi at Vancouver, to which port he will proceed by the first outgoing steamer via San Francisco.

Freight for Honolulu, 200 tons, made up as follows: 9 cs paper, 3 cs hosiery, 35 pkgs household goods, 15 cs cottons, 45 cs mds., 65 cs champagne, 1 box musical instruments, 20 cs machinery, 30 cs whiskey, 28 cs boots and shoes, 10 cs files, 41 cs Mellin's food, 7 cs denims, 40 cs tobacco, 800 bags flour, 385 bbls beer, 30 cs butter, 40 kegs butter, 8 cs salmon, 24 cs sheeting, 1 cs vase-line, 8 cs dry goods, 2 cs pianos, 2 cs rubber goods, 1 cs clocks, 34 cs envelopes, 5 cs calicoes, 4 cs cotton flannel, 3 pkgs sundries.

Per stmr. City of Peking, from Yokohama October 1, Hongkong September 7, Shanghai, September 11, Nagasaki September 13, Kobe September 15, Yokohama September 19.—Very heavy seas. Hove to 24 hours.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Sept. 22, stmr. Mariposa from Honolulu.
SYDNEY—Sailed, Aug. 26, ship John A. Briggs, for Honolulu.
PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, Sept. 23, schr. Robert R. Hind, from Honolulu; schr. Robert Lewers, from Honolulu.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Foohng Suey, Haw. bk., 1,036 tons (at Honolulu)—Sugar thence to Delaware Breakwater, f.o. \$5 (25 cents less direct.) Prior to arrival.
Occidental, Am. bk., 1,409 tons—Coal from Tacoma to Honolulu.
Theobald, Am. bk., 932 tons (at Naimo)—Coal thence to Honolulu; by John Rosenfeld's Sons.
Faciolus, Am. bk., 1,564 tons (at San Diego)—Coal from Departure Bay to Honolulu, \$3; by Welch & Co., sugar thence to Delaware Breakwater, f.o. \$6 (25 cents less direct.) Prior to arrival.

All the sugar has been cleaned out of Hamakua. Little rain and fair weather on the Kau coast.

JOHANNESBURG MINES CLOSING.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Transvaal situation presents no new features. Dispatches from Johannesburg this morning report a complete dislocation of the Rand mining industry. The exodus continues and all the mines are closing.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Lahaina, Kona and Kau, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Sept. 29.—George Damon, Mrs. Kimball, Miss Kimball, Ed. Hitchcock, Sam Paget, Mrs. W. E. Foster, Miss Emmeluth, James Taylor, Miss Sylvia, J. Shaw, Misses Borch (2), W. H. Cornwell, Miss K. Cornwell, D. B. Murdoch, C. Ferguson, Mrs. C. Dickenson, Mrs. E. Taylor, Mrs. Capt. Taylor, Mrs. Mary Allan, Dr. Kojima, S. Shigawa, Wm. C. Gregg and 73 deck passengers.

From Yokohama, per stmr. City of Peking, October 1.—Honolulu—H. Mizuno, San Francisco—Mrs. A. J. Allen, R. Bagley, Miss Marie Collins, Mrs. Dukes and child, Y. Ishizuka and servant, Miss Pearl Lund, H. C. Prosser, L. H. Nolte, C. W. Purinton, V. J. Scantlebury, Alfred G. Vanderbill and valet, J. L. Bagshaw, Rev. and Mrs. L. W. Curtis and 2 children, Master F. Collins, R. E. Dearborn, A. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. L. Merle, C. G. McGrath, Dr. O. Nachod, Capt. C. G. Rickman, R. W. F. K. Takada, L. E. Bohn, Chu Kew Chong, Miss E. Faltin, Mrs. H. M. Lund, F. B. Moseley, Dr. G. Niederlein, Mrs. O. Nachod, Lieutenant General Sanford, T. Tsuna, Mrs. White and infant, European steamer—D. A. Mitchell, John Mazanie, Ng Gee Kee, Y. Torres, B. F. Davison, R. F. Berault, J. W. Carter, Mr. Hollman, A. J. Nawahi, E. Yarnetsky, E. Krebes, A. J. McFadden, Chum Fong, Mr. Ayers, F. H. Foster, A. Ratimoff, wife and 2 children, W. Rambo, Frank Monroe, F. Ukiah, Geo. Hubbard, F. G. Clark.

From Victoria, per stmr. Warrimoo, Sept. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Lishman, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wilder, Master L. Williams, Mrs. J. H. Craig, A. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Oliver, Miss Buzard, I. Cummings, H. Walby, A. H. Hauch, E. G. Cutler, Mrs. M. O'Hara, Miss C. A. Carter, Mrs. J. N. S. Williams, Mrs. W. L. Green, Miss Edna Craig, Miss M. Craig, Miss M. Rees, Miss Davey, Mr. Matsubaijshi, E. Munro, W. A. Dodds, R. Lee Barnes, Mrs. M. L. Smith, Miss F. Smith, Miss O. Smith, and 58 through.

From Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinan, Sept. 30.—A. D. Harrison, P. Graves, A. L. Young, A. F. Judd, Jr., C. Mett, Bishop Panopolis, H. Joet, S. Peck, Mrs. J. G. Ward, Miss E. W. Ward, Dr. R. Williams, E. N. Holmes, Kalawala, Mrs. J. K. Dorn, M. Moniz, R. Forrest, C. E. Williams, Mrs. Lingle, Miss J. Kellina, Mrs. M. T. Jones, Rev. L. B. Kaumehua and wife, George Hons, I. B. Schoen, W. Rockey, W. Watson, wife and child, J. E. Canario, Dr. Douglas, D. Cruzan, E. M. Brown, Rev. O. H. Gulick, Jas. Williams, H. Mount, Rev. Kaneyasu Sanju, F. D. Greany, Mrs. E. Conrad, Miss Cesa, F. C. Le Blond, F. W. Bosworth, W. P. Patton, F. Brugell, Rev. T. Takahashi, Dr. R. H. Dingear and 86 deck passengers.

From Koloa, per stmr. Mikahala, Sept. 29.—E. Wodehouse, Dr. Sandow, Miss A. Blackstad, Miss A. Nordmeier, Miss McKaig, Mr. Bicknell, S. Lesser, M. Rosenbiedt, A. Gerner, Mrs. C. Kilmoka, 23 deck passengers.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, Oct. 1.—J. K. Farley and wife, Lieutenant Elliott, Miss M. Loberg, Miss C. Smith, Miss R. Charman, Miss I. Shimmamoto, H. G. Boswell, C. N. Lowden, G. F. Sands, H. N. Crabbe, H. G. Ginea, Miss J. Titcomb, S. K. Kaeo, H. Hamano, Y. Tanaka, Wah Tung, Ahana, H. Y. Man, H. Chong, and 33 deck.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Mackee, Oct. 1.—M. F. Prosser, M. Nello, J. McClellan, H. Johnson, F. Reidel, and 2 deck.
From Honolulu, per stmr. Noeas, Oct. 1.—Miss Josephine Soper, and 16 deck.

Departed.

For Kaunakakai, per stmr. Lehua, Sept. 29.—Wm. Auld and wife, C. Shiozawa.
For Lahaina, Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinan, Oct. 2.—Mrs. J. Bjezani, E. Moore, Dr. Williams, E. P. Dole, Miss S. Bergstrom, M. O'Shaughnessy, Wm. Farrant, L. C. Le Blond, F. W. Bosworth, J. Oida, Jr., J. S. Emerson, Sam K. Pua, wife and child, C. P. Grimwood and wife, Mrs. Kay, T. S. Kay, Charles Kun and wife, Rev. J. Kamakele, J. F. Wong.

For San Francisco, per stmr. City of Peking, Oct. 2.—General Hartwell, Mr. Baldwin, Miss Genevieve Goodacre, the Misses Hartwell, Dr. and Mrs. John Dewey, Miss Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Goodacre, Dr. and Mrs. Miner, Miss Martin, R. E. Maynard, George Martin, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Prescott and infant, Mrs. White, Mrs. Sutherland, Walter McBryde, Mr. Clapp, Mr. Kohn, Mr. McKillop, E. C. Mannheim, Geo. A. Davis, L. B. Nutting and wife, Mr. Cleghorn, George W. Macfarlane, J. R. Holt, wife and son, Mr. Standing and son, A. A. Allen, Mr. Clark, N. J. Weaver, Mrs. Wallace.

For the Colonies, per stmr. Warrimoo, Sept. 30.—Robert Hartler, J. W. Smith.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

Steamers due and to sail today and for the next six days are as follows:

ARRIVE.

Steamers	From	Due
Upolu—Kohala	Oct. 3
Kinau—Hilo	Oct. 5
Coptic—San Francisco	Oct. 6
Lehua—Kaunakakai	Oct. 7
Mokoli—Kaunakakai	Oct. 7
Gaiele—Yokohama	Oct. 7
W. G. Hall—Kauai	Oct. 8
Maui—Kahului	Oct. 8
Mariposa—San Francisco	Oct. 11
Lehua—Molokai	Oct. 11
Mariposa—Sydney	Oct. 11
Moana—Sydney	Oct. 13

DEPART.

Steamers	for	Sails
Australia—S. F.	Oct. 3
W. G. Hall—Kauai	Oct. 3
Mauna Loa—Kona	Oct. 3
Kinau—Hilo	Oct. 6
Upolu—Kohala	Oct. 6
Mokoli—Kaunakakai	Oct. 7
Lehua—Molokai	Oct. 7
Mariposa—Sydney	Oct. 11
Moana—S. F.	Oct. 13
America—Yokohama	Oct. 13

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Jap. stmr. America Maru, previously reported part of her cargo is to be sold. Will sail for San Francisco September 27.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The United States tug Iroquois was cruising outside yesterday.

The bark Diamond Head's cargo for San Francisco last Saturday consisted of 19,198 bags of sugar, 2,244,715 pounds, valued at \$94,125.52. The Diamond Head was loaded by H. Hackfeld & Co.

Vessels in the harbor were generally decorated yesterday in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the house of H. Hackfeld & Co. The German ship Marie Hackfeld had bunting and evergreens from stem to stern.

While sailing out of the harbor yesterday with a load of lumber the schooner Mol Wahine collided with the bulk transport Sherman, whose huge bulk stretched across the channelway. The bowsprit was broken clean off and other damage sustained.

The Sherman, Sheridan, Grant, Warren, Hancock, Thomas, Logan and Meade are all owned by the Government. The other transports on the coast, at Manila or going or coming between, are all chartered vessels. Two more have been added to the fleet, the Olympia and Rio de Janeiro, to prevent delay in getting the new regiments away, but they will not make more than one trip. The big transports from the East will not be ready for service on the Pacific for two months or more, and by that time all the State volunteers will have been carried home and the new regiments will be in the islands, so the eight big ships should be able to handle the traffic. If they cannot, there are two or three more on the Atlantic coast that may be sent over here.

The United States hospital ship Relief anchored in Naval Row yesterday morning after a smart passage from San Francisco of 5 days and 16 hours. She has no passengers on board, having been "condemned" as a passenger boat by one of the peculiar judgments of the United States inspectors in San Francisco. She presents a staunch and seaworthy appearance and above and below deck everything is as neat as a pin. Captain Irwin, quartermaster, is the only army officer on the Relief. He was in charge of her the last time she passed through. The Captain is glad to stay with the vessel and has no idea that he is in undue danger. The 106 men shipped as members of the crew will many of them be hospital attendants when they reach Manila. There is enough work clearing the vessel, say the officers, to keep them all busy. The Relief will take about 500 tons of coal here and will call again at Guam. Her officers are Captain Harding, First Officer Crocker, Engineer Cole, Steward Morris. She brought three days' news and mail from the States. The Relief passed the United States army transport Grant, which sailed Monday, September 25, twenty-four hours ahead of the Relief, when some three days out. The Grant had the mail September 24 and 25 and the Relief brought the mail and newspapers of the 26th. The Relief will sail for Manila via Guam after taking on 500 tons of coal.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

BAROM.		THERM.		WIND.		MOON.	
Time	Barom.	Therm.	Time	Therm.	Time	Wind	Time
5 a.m.	30.00	75.0	5 p.m.	30.00	75.0	Light	5 p.m.
10 a.m.	30.00	75.0	10 p.m.	30.00	75.0	Light	10 p.m.
3 p.m.	30.00	75.0	3 p.m.	30.00	75.0	Light	3 p.m.
8 p.m.	30.00	75.0	8 p.m.	30.00	75.0	Light	8 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and after the 1st of February for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is -.06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

TIDES		SUN		MOON	
Time	Height	Time	Altitude	Time	Altitude
5 a.m.	2.25	6 a.m.	11.1	5 p.m.	5.52
10 a.m.	2.25	10 a.m.	11.1	10 p.m.	5.52
3 p.m.	2.25	3 p.m.	11.1	3 p.m.	5.52
8 p.m.	2.25	8 p.m.	11.1	8 p.m.	5.52

New moon on the 4th at 8:44 a. m. The tides and moon phases are given in standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group at local time, to which the respective corrections to standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The standard time whistle sounds at 12h. 0m. 0s. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 1h. 30m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following assessments have been levied on the assessable stock of the McBRIDE SUGAR CO., Ltd., which are payable at the office of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.:

Five per cent (\$1.00 per share) payable on the 15th day of August, 1899, and delinquent on the 1st day of September, 1899.

Five per cent (\$1.00 per share) payable on the 1st day of October, 1899, and delinquent on the 1st day of November, 1899.

Five per cent (\$1.00 per share) payable on the 1st day of January, 1900, and delinquent on the 1st day of February, 1900.

By order of the Directors,
THOMAS RAIN WALKER,
Treasurer McBride Sugar Co., Ltd.,
Honolulu, Aug. 5, 1899. 2111-21

TRESPASS NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS FOUND TRESPASSING on any lands belonging to or in the possession of E. C. Greenwell without permission will be prosecuted.

E. C. GREENWELL,
Koolahakua, Hawaii, Aug. 28, 1899.
2102-1m

RESIGNED FROM CONGRESS.

To Serve as Colonel of the Ninth Illinois Volunteers

Lieutenant Colonel James R. Campbell of the Thirtieth Regiment has been in public life for years, serving in the Legislature of his native State—Illinois—and later representing that State in Congress. During his second term he resigned to take command of the Ninth Illinois, which made a splendid record in the Cuban campaign. Only two others besides himself and General Wheeler resigned from Congress to serve in the army.

FIRST TRIAL BY JURY.

Porto Rico Jury convicts a Man of Larceny.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Sept. 29.—The first jury trial here in the provisional court was concluded today. The prisoner was Francisco Tropas, accused of larceny. The jury was composed of eleven representative native citizens. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to serve six months in prison and pay a fine of \$500. Judge Pettigill complimented the jury on its work.

LORENZO MARQUEZ (Delagoa bay), Sept. 22.—Twelve fresh cases of what is believed to be bubonic plague have occurred at Magde, a small place near here. Two of the cases resulted fatally.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Manuel C. Ross, late of Waialuku, Maui, Deceased Intestate.—Before Judge John W. Kalua.

ORDER OF NOTICE OF PETITION FOR ADMINISTRATION.

On reading and filing the petition of Manuel C. Ross, Jr., the son of Manuel C. Ross, Deceased, alleging that Manuel C. Ross, of Waialuku, Maui, died intestate at Waialuku, Maui, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1899, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands, necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to him, it is ordered that Wednesday, the 1st day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Waialuku, Maui, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated, Waialuku, Maui, H. I., Sept. 21, A. D. 1899.

By order of the court:
JAS. N. K. KEOLA,
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit. 2110-3T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT—THIRD CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Antonio Fernandes, late of North Kona, Hawaii, Deceased Intestate.

Petition having been filed by Maria J. Fernandes, widow of the said Antonio Fernandes, praying that letters of administration upon said estate be issued to J. Alfred Magoon, notice is hereby given that Saturday, the 7th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m. be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at North Kohala, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

By the Court:
DANIEL PORTER,
Clerk. 2104-4T

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ENTERED themselves to plant cane for the Hutchinson Sugar Co., at Kau, Island of Hawaii, for ten (10) years, commencing from this 25th day of September, 1899, under the name of "Wong & Co."

AH CHONG, Manager.
CHU TAI, Bookkeeper.
WONG KEE, Auditor.
TUCK SUNG, Member.
LEE HOP, Member.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Robert Grieve, deceased, hereby notifies all creditors of said Robert Grieve to present their claims, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, (even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate) to the undersigned at his office on Queen street, in Honolulu, within six months from date hereof, or the same will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JAMES L. McLEAN,
Administrator of the Estate of Robert Grieve, Deceased. 5329

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

A vessel will sail from New York for Honolulu December 1, 1899, if sufficient inducements offer.

For freight apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby street, Boston.

OR CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD.,
Honolulu.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Taxpayers are hereby notified that the Property Taxes for 1899 are now due and payable to the Deputy Assessors of the several districts, at the times and places mentioned in the notices posted throughout the districts.

Section 29, Act 51, Session Laws, 1896: "If any Property Tax shall remain unpaid after the 15th day of November in any year 10 per cent of the amount of such taxes shall be added by the assessor to the amount of such taxes at said date, and shall become and be collected as part of such taxes."

All Property Taxes not paid by November 15th will be delinquent.

The Delinquent List will be published after December 1, 1899.

JONATHAN SHAW,
Assessor First Division, Island of Oahu
2108-3T

TENDERS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Board of Health up to 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, October 4, 1899, for supplying the Leper Settlement, Molokai, with Beef Cattle, for the period of six months ending March 31, 1900, under following conditions, namely:

1. The contractor to supply Fat Beef Cattle to weigh not less than 350 lbs. when dressed.
2. Cattle to be delivered in lots specified by the Superintendent of the Leper Settlement, averaging from 70 to 90 heads per month, more or less.
3. Cattle dying within twenty-four hours after delivery from injury or other causes sustained previous to delivery to be the contractor's loss.
4. Cattle injured when delivered and killed for that reason to be paid for at twenty-five per cent. less than the contract price.

The tender must be for the price per pound dressed.

Hides, tallow and offal to be the property of the Board.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid.

By order of the Board of Health.
CHAS. WILCOX,
Secretary.

Honolulu, Sept. 28, 1899.
5350-2111-3T

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Monday, September 25, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, will be sold at Public Auction Lot of 1/2 acre at Puhala, Ewa, Oahu, being a portion of the old Puhala fish pond, lying mauka of the line of O. R. & L. Co.'s track.

Upset price, \$200.

Terms, Cash, U. S. Gold Coin.
For plan and further particulars apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

Per order of Commissioners Public Lands.
E. S. BOYD,
Secretary.

August 21, 1899.

The above sale is hereby indefinitely postponed.

By order of Commissioners of Public Lands.
E. S. BOYD,
Secretary.

Oct. 2,